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Swaziland

1947



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THE SERIES OF COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS which was re-introduced for the year 1946 (after suspension in 1940) is being continued with those relating to 1947.

It is anticipated that the Colonies and Protectorates for which 1947 Reports are being published will, with some additions, be the same as for the previous year (see list on cover page 3).



I greet all my peoples in Swaziland.


I thank you all for the warm and loyal welcome you have given to the Queen and me and to the Princesses today.

We have, I know, only seen a fringe of your beautiful country and it is a disappointment to us that we have not the time to see more of its varied scenery and of its people. It is some solace to know that the original home of the Swazi people is not far from where we stand today.

I thank all sections of my people in Swaziland for the demonstrations I have seen today of their love and of their loyalty to the Crown. I am very conscious of the splendid and gallant way in which you responded during the perils of the recent war. No-one will ever forget the willing service and the sacrifices of the soldiers of this small Territory or the unstinting efforts of all others who helped in many ways to defend the cause of freedom and to achieve victory.

The Queen and I and my daughters will leave Swaziland with an indelible memory of this beautiful part of the British Empire and of its warm-hearted and loyal peoples.

25th March 1947.



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COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT ON SWAZILAND

FOR THE YEAR 1947

Contents

	PAGE
PART I The Royal Visit	3
Summary of other events of the year	6
Education Department	10
Veterinary & Agricultural Department	12
Medical Department	20
Native Land Settlement Department	22
Geological Survey Department	24
Public Works Department	27
Police Department	29
 PART II Chapter 1 Population	30
Chapter 2 Occupation, Wages, Labour Organisation	31
Chapter 3 Public Finance and Taxation	34
Chapter 4 Currency and Banking	38
Chapter 5 Commerce	39
Chapter 6 Production	39
Chapter 7 Social Services	40
(i) Education	40
(ii) Health	43
(iii) Housing	43
(iv) Social Welfare	44
Chapter 8 Legislation	45
Chapter 9 Justice, Police and Prisons	47
Chapter 10 Public Utilities	54
Chapter 11 Communications	55
 PART III Chapter 1 Geography	56
Chapter 2 History	62
Chapter 3 Administration	67
Chapter 4 Weights and Measures	71
Chapter 5 Newspapers and Periodicals	71
Chapter 6 Bibliography	71

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1949

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The cover illustration shows Swazi warriors dancing before the
Royal Family during the Royal visit

PART I.

Introduction

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SWAZILAND.

The year 1947 will always be remembered by the people of Swaziland by the visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen and Their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret to Goedgegun, in the South of the Territory, on the 25th March. It had been feared that the remoteness of the Territory from the Railway might have made it impossible for the Royal Party in the course of their long and strenuous tour of Southern Africa to come to Swaziland. Their gracious act of spending a day in the Territory gave the whole community a very great pleasure.

In visiting Goedgegun Their Majesties travelled some 30 miles from the railway in the Union of South Africa and saw the low-lying rolling grass and farmlands of the South of the Territory whereas to reach Mbabane in the Northern hills of Swaziland they would have had to undertake a long motor journey at a time of the year when heavy rains might have made the roads impassable.

The small farming township of Goedgegun was transformed to a vast encampment of many hundreds of Europeans and tens of thousands of the Swazi people who came from all parts of the Territory. The Europeans had travelled by car during the previous days and the Swazis had walked in their thousands over the hills. Many people of all races also came across the border from the Union.

The Royal Cars entered the Territory at Mahamba where the Resident Commissioner and Mrs. Beetham, the Government Secretary and Mrs. Armstrong, the Paramount Chief and the Queen Mother of the Swazi people and a number of Swazi notabilities were presented to Their Majesties. After a few minutes the Royal Family continued on their way to Goedgegun.

A short distance beyond Goedgegun in a spacious natural arena some thousands of Europeans and perhaps thirty thousand Swazis were waiting to greet Their Majesties. The

sky was overcast, rain had fallen during the previous night and in the early morning; the atmosphere was clear and cool in contrast to the previous days which had been dusty and hot.

As the Royal Cars entered and drove slowly round the arena the cheers mounted and followed Their Majesties until they drew up in front of the dais. When Their Majesties were seated the High Commissioner read an address of welcome. Addresses were then read by the Paramount Chief and by Mr. Miller, the oldest surviving European settler in Swaziland. His Majesty the King replied, the text of His Majesty's speech is reproduced as the frontispiece of this report.

On the dais were seated the Royal Family and members of the Household, the High Commissioner and Lady Mary Baring, the Resident Commissioner and Mrs. Beetham and other senior officials of the Swaziland Administration. Facing the dais the Swazi ex-soldiers of the African Pioneer Corps were drawn up under the command of Lieut. Colonel F.P. van Oudtshoorn of the Swaziland Police who was with the African Pioneer Corps in the Mediterranean Area throughout the war. On either side were spectators and school children in a half-circle leaving some open ground in the middle: behind the African Pioneer Corps were assembled some 15,000 Swazi warriors.

After the addresses of welcome to Their Majesties and after His Majesty's reply there followed an investiture of both Europeans and Swazis. His Majesty shook hands and spoke to all recipients of Honours. Notable amongst these were Sergeant Ndebele of the African Pioneer Corps who received the B.E.M. for a particularly gallant act during the landing at Anzio, the Paramount Chief who was presented with a medallion and the Queen Mother who received the King's Medal for African Chiefs and the Medallion. Among the European recipients of Honours were Mr. G.J. Armstrong, the Government Secretary and Dr. Hynd the Medical Superintendent of the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital, Bremersdorp, who received the C.B.E., and Mr. B.A. Marwick, First Assistant Secretary who received the O.B.E.

The investiture was followed by a march past of the ex-soldiers of the African Pioneer Corps led by their own band. This was extremely well executed, particularly in view of the fact that the majority of these ex-soldiers had been de-

mobilized for nearly a year and had in the interval returned to their peace-time occupations.

Next Their Majesties and Their Royal Highnesses walked round the semi-circle made by the Swazi Warriors and the European and African school children who flanked them on either side. The Warriors were fully armed with spears, shields and knobkerries and in their traditional costume. The Swazi Warriors gave their customary salutation to Royalty, a high-pitched whistle, which passed through the Warrior ranks as the Royal Family walked along them. This gesture on the part of Their Majesties gave great pleasure to the Warriors and to the School children many of whom saw the King and Queen and the two Princesses at close quarters.

The Royal Family then resumed their places on the dais and there followed a dance by the whole gathering of Swazi Warriors. The Dance was a traditional one of solemn religious significance reserved for the greatest of national occasions.

The Royal Family attended a luncheon party at which the High Commissioner, the Lady Mary Baring, the Resident Commissioner and Mrs. Beetham and other leading officials and non-officials were present.

In the afternoon Their Majesties attended a tea party where they met and talked to a number of Swaziland residents. The High Commissioner's Despatch to the Secretary of State reporting on the Royal Visit contains the following paragraph:-

"On arrival Their Majesties attention was arrested by a remarkable sight. From the low hill on which they were standing it was possible to see clearly a long line of Swazi Warriors, their black plumes showing clearly against the skyline as they marched across grassy hills back to their encampment. The Resident Commissioner and I had watched these same men coming in on the morning of the Ndaba. This was a sight seen by those who fought nearly 70 years ago in the Zulu war and a sight perhaps never to be seen again since with change of customs it is unlikely that 15,000 men dressed in the same costumes the soldiers of Chaka, the famous Zulu conqueror, wore, will again gather at one spot."

After tea the King and Queen inspected ex-servicemen while Princess Elizabeth inspected the Scouts, Guides,

Brownies, Cubs and Sunbeams and school cadets. During their drive to the frontier Their Majesties' car stopped at the Methodist School in Mahamba where the boys and girls of the School were gathered. The King and Queen stood in the road and listened to some very good singing by the children. Then they walked to the Frontier where the Paramount Chief and other leading Swazis were assembled. After conversation with Their Majesties the Paramount Chief presented them with a shield, spear and knobkerrie of a Swazi Warrior. The Paramount Chief was greatly pleased at Their Majesties acceptance of these gifts.

The Royal Family then left Swaziland accompanied by the High Commissioner and the Resident Commissioner. So ended a great day in the history of the Territory, a day which will never be forgotten by the many thousands of Swazis and Europeans who were privileged to see the King and Queen and the two princesses: the first occasion on which the reigning King and Queen had visited Swaziland.

The visit was an unqualified success and a tribute should be paid to the many persons both official and non-official who readily gave up their time to make it the success that it was.

His Majesty the King during his visit to Swaziland privately invested the Resident Commissioner Mr. E. B. Beetham, O.B.E., with the Order of Commander of the Royal Victorian Order and Lieut. Colonel E.D. Fenn, as a Member Fourth Class of the same Order. Lieut. Colonel E.D. Fenn, the Commissioner of Police had been in charge of the Police and Security arrangements before and throughout the Visit.

THE OTHER EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Apart from the visit of the Royal Family to Swaziland the year 1947 may be described as one of planning and re-organization: a year in which progress has not been considerable but in which sound foundations of progress in the future have been laid.

In the first place an enquiry was held into the organization of the Public Works Department by Mr. A. C. Jennings, O.B.E., who was loaned from the Government of Southern Rhodesia for the purpose. The report of Mr. Jennings and the recommendations made by the Resident Commissioner in connection with it are at present under consideration by the Secretary of State.

A second enquiry was held as a result of the rejection of the original Swaziland Development Proposals under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945. The original Development Plan for the years 1946-1956 was not approved by the Secretary of State principally because it involved recurrent expenditure amounting to £65,896 in the tenth year and it was felt that there was no reasonable prospect of the revenues of the Territory increasing by a like amount during its operation.

The plan also lacked balance as it had derived from a more comprehensive one framed at a time when it was expected that Swaziland would receive a total of £2½ million under the Act of 1945 instead of the sum of £830,000 which was finally allocated.

When the plan for the expenditure of the latter sum was rejected it was decided that development should proceed on an *ad hoc* basis for two years during which time a socio-economic survey would be conducted under the auspices of the Colonial Social Science Research Council so that a balanced and acceptable eight year development plan could be drawn up for the remainder of the ten year period.

After the matter had been considered by the Swaziland Development Committee, it was recommended that a number of previously approved schemes which had been absorbed into the rejected ten year plan should continue for two years as separate entities. Certain essential new schemes for 1947/48 were also recommended and subsequently approved by the Secretary of State. It is estimated that as a result of these recommendations £166,000 of the allocation of £830,000 will be spent during the two years ending the 31st March, 1948.

In April, 1947, arrangements were made for the Socio-Economic Survey of Swaziland to be undertaken by Mr. V. Liversage, assisted by Mr. R.W. Thornton, C.B.E., Agricultural Adviser to the High Commissioner. In the same month a Committee was set up both to undertake the preliminary work of the survey and also to act as advisers to Mr. Liversage. This Committee consisted of the Agricultural Adviser to the High Commissioner, the Director of Medical Services, the Director of Education and the First Assistant Secretary.

The Fact Finding Committee carried out its work, and Mr. Liversage spent approximately ten weeks in the Territory from the 9th July to the 15th September, 1947, collect-

ing material for his report. At the end of the year this report was still awaited.

With the approval of the Secretary of State a Commission visited Swaziland during December to investigate and report on the salaries and conditions of service of Civil Servants. The Chairman of the Commission was Mr. T. FitzGerald C.M.G., O.B.E.; the recommendations of this Commission are also awaited.

The fourth survey of the year was a local one conducted by Br. B. A. Marwick, O.B.E., First Assistant Secretary assisted by Mr. R.F. Rankin, M.B.E., the Accountant. They examined the organisation of all Departments of Government, excepting the Public Works Department, with a view to finding ways and means of increasing revenue and decreasing expenditure. This Report is under consideration.

In the realm of Native Affairs further progress has been made in the setting up of a Standing Committee of the Swazi National Council. This Committee will be representative of the various districts and will serve to speed up discussions with the Native Authority and to ensure closer and more frequent contact with the native population in matters affecting their interests. Negotiations with the Native Authority have continued throughout the years to set up Native Courts: it is hoped that the necessary legislation will be accepted and put into effect by the Native Authority in 1948.

During 1947, large scale afforestation commenced in the Pigg's Peak area. One Company, Peak Timbers Ltd., under certain conditions laid down by Government governing the welfare of its employees, proposed to plant, in approximately five years, 35,000 acres of softwood. The Swaziland Plantations, another company, are actively engaged in afforestation in the same area on a considerably smaller scale.

The fight against nagana in the South Eastern corner of the Territory has continued, in collaboration with the Union Authorities. Clearing by hand of a two mile wide bush free belt was almost completed thus limiting the northward invasion of the fly. Towards the end of the year the infected area was sprayed on several occasions with DDT by aircraft of the South African Air Force.

In the latter half of the year tsetse fly of the species *Glossina Austeni* were discovered over a fair length of the common border with Portuguese East Africa. By the end

of the year an extensive survey was in operation to determine the area of Swaziland invaded and the number of cattle infected. As soon as this investigation is completed steps will be taken to deal with the situation.

An aerial survey of Swaziland was completed during the year and the photographs are awaited.

The South African Railways have conducted a survey to link Gollel with Piet Retief. It is hoped that this route will pass through Southern Swaziland and will follow the line of maximum benefit to the Territory.

His Excellency the High Commissioner paid a visit to the Territory from the 12th to the 20th November. His Excellency visited each District Headquarters, the Havelock and Swaziland Barytes Mines, the forestry projects at Pigg's Peak and also the nagana areas in the South East of the Territory and in Stegi.

The financial year 1946/47 closed with the accumulated surplus of £89,562 as against the estimate of £49,058. The improvement of over £40,000 was due in general to unmet expenditure totalling £18,000 which has had to be revoted into the year 1947/1948, receipts in 1946/1947 from the sale of Royal Visit stamps having exceeded the estimate in this respect by £15,000 and Income Tax, Customs Duty and Transfer Duty having produced £7,000 more than estimated.

The approved estimates for the year 1947/1948 were based upon the receipt of a grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom of £50,000. In the revised estimates it appears however that the amount required by way of assistance from His Majesty's Government will not exceed £30,000. In effect, therefore, increases in expenditure have been almost met by increases in revenue and the improvement of £20,000 is mainly due to the net improvement of £23,000 in the accumulated surplus carried forward from 1946/1947.

DEVELOPMENT IN SWAZILAND DURING 1947.

Unlike larger and wealthier territories Swaziland has for many years experienced difficulties in maintaining essential services and balancing its budget. Indeed, the economies of the war years have once again made it necessary for the Territory to seek assistance by way of a grant-in-aid in order to re-establish these services on an adequate peacetime basis. It is for this reason that development of the

Territory has come to be identified with projects financed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.

As has been explained, the original ten year plan framed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 to cover development of the Territory between the years 1946 and 1956 was not approved by the Secretary of State. As a result development during the years 1946/1947 and 1947/48 was on an *ad hoc* basis and confined to certain earlier schemes which had been merged into the rejected ten year plan, and to certain new schemes which were unquestionably necessary. The progress of the various schemes which were in operation during 1947 is recorded in the reports of the activities of the various departments, which are dealt with in the succeeding paragraphs.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION. The progress of work on the buildings of the large school farm at Goedgegun was greatly speeded up during 1947 and it is expected that the original programme will be completed by the end of March, 1948. Two large hostel buildings have been completed and are now in use and the erection of the dining hall, kitchen and farm buildings is well in hand. The original estimate of capital expenditure will be exceeded by about £20,000, largely because of the considerable increase in building prices during and since the war. For reasons of economy, the work was undertaken departmentally and great credit is due to the Principal and the Industrial Teacher, who, in addition to their other duties, have directed and organized the building operations at all stages: this responsibility has proved a very heavy one and has added to the difficulties of running the school and hostel in a period of transition and rapid growth.

The last of the smaller European Schools in the Southern District is expected to close in 1948 so that complete centralization of European Education for this area has now been practically achieved. It is anticipated that the total enrolment in 1948 will be 200 students, of whom it is expected 120 will be boarders.

On the agricultural side the work of the school remains of a very satisfactory standard and it is hoped that in due course adequate supplies of vegetables, milk and butter will be produced throughout the year.

European education also benefited by substantial building grants totalling £5,000 to the St. Mark's School at Mbabane which was thus enabled to erect a much needed new girls' dormitory. This school, one of the oldest in the Territory, has long helped to provide primary and secondary education for the European community in the Northern part of the Territory, but owing to the lack of adequate hostel and classroom accommodation has been prevented from increasing its enrolment and so building up a sounder financial position. The improvements on which the School is now embarking, with Government aid, should go far towards the solution of its main difficulties.

NATIVE EDUCATION. During the year no certainty was reached regarding the details of the development scheme which is to be adopted for the balance of the ten-year period. Much will depend on the Socio-Economic Survey conducted during the year, the results of which are awaited. Expenditure on Native Education has therefore continued on an interim basis mainly on the lines of the original ten-year plan. The commitment in respect of grant-in-aid of teachers' salaries, a form of expenditure which could not be reduced without serious injury to the existing service, has now been made a charge against General Revenue. From Colonial Development and Welfare sources are provided the requirements of the primary schools in the way of books and equipment as well as an adequate number of bursaries for teacher training and secondary education.

Apart from the Native Trades School, Capital Expenditure for the year comprised a single item of £4,000 for the erection of quarters for the staff of Government Native Schools. It should be mentioned that the Trade School opened at the beginning of the year with 12 apprentices on the building course. Ample practical work has so far been available for the training of this group, as all the more important building requirements of the school have not yet been completed.

COLOURED EDUCATION. At the time of writing the scheme prepared for providing assistance to the two Coloured Schools in the Territory has not been approved by the Secretary of State. This scheme covered the improvement and repairs of the Mission School buildings,

LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

VETERINARY DIVISION: During the year the establishment of the Department was increased by one Veterinary Officer. This made possible the transfer of a Veterinary Officer to the Southern Area and the closer concentration of the work in that part of the Territory.

The Nagana Campaign has absorbed more time of the officers of the Veterinary Division than any other single disease. Heavy bush clearing tools were not available during the year but it is anticipated that two tractors will be in operation in January, 1948. The interim campaign has not been as effective as had been hoped principally on account of labour shortages: at one time the labour force fell to 75 labourers instead of 300. In spite of this five-sixths of the proposed belt was cleared and this combined with other measures was successful in so much that only one fly was caught outside the belt during 1947.

Four smokings using DDT were carried out by the South African Air Force and the results of these appear to be very promising though this method is not 100 per cent effective.

As has been mentioned the tsetse fly *G. Austeni* has been identified on the Lebombo Mountains South of Stegi. No definite scheme for control measures in this area has yet been drawn up but at the end of the year a survey into the extent of the intrusions of this fly was being carried out. Expert advice was being sought and consultations were in progress with the Portuguese East Africa Authorities.

Generally the anti-nagana campaign measures in the Gollel Area have shown a definite promise of reasonably early and complete success. Close co-operation continues with the Union Authorities. It is hoped that a like measure of success will attend the Campaign in the Stegi Area when this is launched.

East Coast Fever, anthrax, lumpy skin disease of stock and other similar diseases have been kept well under control and have not had any markedly adverse effects on the cattle industry as a whole. The Heart-water immunisation scheme has proved of great value to farmers; some 120 adult beasts, mostly imported breeding animals, and 1,160 calves, have been immunised: the conquest of heartwater is an essential preliminary to the improvement of the cattle industry in Swaziland.

A record number of cattle was exported during 1947 and owing to the high demands in the Union markets quotas were not applied: 12,768 head of cattle were exported to Durban and 2,671 to Johannesburg. The total of 15,439 head of cattle exceeded the figure of 15,303 head of cattle exported in 1942 which was the previous record year. At the end of the year the Union Authorities applied a quota in regard to exports to the Durban market and negotiations were in progress for its modification or withdrawal.

The annual stock census taken at the end of the year showed a total of 433,801 head of cattle of which approximately 73,775 were European owned. The figures showed a decrease of 3,574 European owned cattle and an increase of 2,380 native owned cattle.

The scheme evolved by the Native Authority in collaboration with the Director of Livestock and Agricultural Services for the sale of native cattle for the purchase of European owned land for the Swazi Nation has been in operation during the year and considerable tracts of land have been bought.

Towards the end of 1946 approval was given for a scheme designed to effect an improvement in the curing and marketing of hides and skins exported from the Territory. In co-operation with a Union firm and working through the Cattle Guards at dipping tanks, hides and skins were purchased during 1947 at prices considerably higher than those hitherto received. The object is eventually to induce Africans to bring all hides and skins in the "green" condition to the tanks, with the organs from the dead animal for the taking of smears; payment being made on a grade and weight basis. The hides will then be properly salt-cured and after that treatment will realise top prices in the Union markets. Prices will be fixed by Government in consultation with the firm concerned. The results so far achieved have exceeded expectations and prices previously unheard of in Native Areas are now being paid: up to the end of the year £18,622 had been paid out to farmers and over 300,000 lbs of hides exported. There was a certain amount of opposition to the employment of Government Cattle Guards to co-operate with a commercial undertaking; this difficulty has been resolved by the progressive recruitment of native buying agents to relieve the Cattle Guards of these duties.

*VETERINARY DIVISION: Activities under the Colonial
Development and Welfare Act.*

The Development Scheme for the improvement of native cattle has continued during the year. The reorganization and replanning of the Central Station (Mpisi Farm) and the construction of all buildings, paddocks, water supplies have been completed. All female cattle have been mated as planned and the earlier part of the calving season which runs from November to January was satisfactory. Owing to the uncertainty of future development policy it has not been possible to appoint the professional officer to take charge of this scheme. The result being that during 1947 it has been impossible to do more than maintain the animals in health, with the assistance of the present Veterinary staff. It is hoped that the final Eight Year Development Plan will provide for the adequate staffing of this scheme.

Under a new development scheme for the year 1947/48 the sum of £10,000 was provided for the erection of a second foot and mouth disease fence along the Northern and Eastern borders of the Territory. The object of the second fence was to reduce the area of the existing foot and mouth cordon Zone which was two miles wide to a width of 200 - 500 yards, according to the nature of the country. The Cordon Zone rendered completely unproductive an area of some 200 square miles. The erection of a second fence would reduce the higher maintenance cost of the cordon and also recover at least 150 square miles of land to normal usefulness. The latter benefit would greatly reduce the pressure on the land of certain Native Areas along the Eastern border of the Territory.

Progress on this scheme during the year 1947 has unfortunately been negligible. This has been due to the fact that no deliveries were made against a large indent for fencing materials to be supplied from the United Kingdom. It is hoped that deliveries will be made in early 1948 and that a part of the scheme will be completed before the 31st March, 1948.

AGRICULTURAL DIVISION.

The 1946/1947 maize crop proved sufficient for Swaziland consumption for the year and it is estimated that it will carry the Territory through until April, 1948 or possibly later. A large part of the crop was bought for storage

and re-sale: approximately 7,600 bags were purchased, of which 2,000 bags were stored at Goedgegun, 300 at Gege, 300 at Mankaiana, and 5,000 at Bremersdorp. In addition Government was instrumental in arranging the sale of 3,000 bags between the producers and the consumers. Owing to bad weather the transport of maize was difficult and this resulted in some delays in the purchase of maize and in making payments to farmers.

The Food Production scheme was successfully continued during the year and land was used at Ndlangibuka, Stegi, White Umbuluzi, Goedgegun and Usutu. The crops reaped for 1946/1947 were: Stegi 473 bags of maize; Ndlangibuka 60 bags of maize and 30 bags of kaffircorn, (the almost complete failure in this area was due to drought); White Umbuluzi 730 bags of maize; Goedgegun 460 bags of maize and 20 bags of kaffircorn; Usutu 95 bags of maize. The Food Production Scheme has been continued with plantings at Stegi, Ndlangibuka and Goedgegun. The decision to continue the scheme in the 1947/1948 planting season was taken in view of the deterioration of the world food position and the possible increases in groundnut planting at the expense of maize acreage throughout South Africa.

A further allocation of 250 tons of fertiliser was secured for Swaziland bringing the total up to 1,750 tons for the year. Pre-war the annual figure was 300 tons and the large increase in recent years is an index of the efforts which have been made for increased food production and towards improved agricultural methods.

Approximately 300 bags of shelled groundnut seed were distributed by the Department, the majority to farmers who are not normally big groundnut growers. Native farmers have considerably increased their acreage under groundnuts and it is estimated that the year's crop, given fair climatic conditions, will be a record for Swaziland and a welcome contribution to world supplies.

The Territory has continued to suffer an acute shortage of jute bags. 74 bales of bags were imported and offered to farmers at approximately cost price and a certain number of these were still available at the end of the year. Owing to their high cost farmers have bought a minimum and have used the same bags several times over.

All existing dams in the low veld were repaired and one new supply in the nagana area was built. Preparations were also made for water boring in the nagana area.

Work is rapidly progressing with the soil survey of a proposed irrigation scheme in the Malkerns area.

*AGRICULTURAL DIVISION: Activities under the
Colonial Development and Welfare Act.*

Under the composite scheme for Agricultural staffing and the provision of increased grain storage capacity an Agricultural Officer and an Assistant Agricultural Officer have been employed in Southern Swaziland. The Agricultural Officer has been placed in charge of agricultural work in the Southern area amongst European and African populations. The Assistant Agricultural Officer was employed mainly on extension work amongst the African farmers where increased production, including vegetables, is evident as also the more extensive use of kraal manure and artificial fertilisers. The terracing of cultivated lands and other anti-erosion measures have been introduced. European farmers are increasingly taking advantage of Government assistance in contouring their lands. The appointment of the Agricultural Officer has made possible the transfer of the Principal Agricultural Officer to Bremersdorp.

Twelve grain storage tanks with a capacity of 500 tons were completed at Bremersdorp. Three more tanks having a capacity of 105 tons were built at Goedgegun and at the end of the year six were in use; a further four are to be erected making the total capacity of the ten tanks at Goedgegun 350 tons. At Stegi tanks for the storage of 100 tons were started. At various other centres metal tanks have been provided with a further total capacity of 100 tons the total storage capacity at the end of the year was 1,220 short tons.

With grants provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act water supply schemes in Native areas have been in operation for a number of years. Of the original 70 dams planned eight have still to be constructed, two springs have to be protected and two concrete weirs to be built. There is no doubt that many more permanent or near-permanent water supplies are required to minimise the

erosion resulting from converging cattle paths and to enable fuller use to be made of the excellent sweet veld winter grazing in the bushveld which will fatten the cattle during the dry season.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

A large part of the work of the station is concentrated upon the search for higher yielding strains of the staple crops, maize, kaffircorn and groundnuts. The qualities being sought are those of resistance to drought or disease such as "Streak" or insect attack such as aphids, or inherent higher yielding capacity under good conditions as in the case with selected strains and hybrids. This work was continued during 1947 and it is hoped to pursue it further in increasingly close association with workers, in the same field, in the Union of South Africa and in Southern Rhodesia. No long range research work is intended but the applicability of other results to local conditions should be verified.

Several 'top-cross' maize hybrids made in 1945/1946 from two inbred strains obtained from Southern Rhodesia crossed on local standard varieties were tested in yield trials in 1946/1947 and proved to be 15 - 18% better than the standard. The inbred strains were maintained for further use and a bulk of seed of one hybrid was produced. This work will continue and in addition during 1947/48 a 25 strain variety trial, including 15 hybrids developed at Potchefstroom, has been planted to indicate their suitability to local conditions.

Selection work based on 200 hand pollinated cobs from selected plants of the 'Hickory King' variety is being continued. The drought resistant flint maize strains have been maintained and kept pure: seed is available for distribution each season. Selection work on the 'streak' resistant hybrid has continued. The maintenance of this strain is important in case a series of wet seasons should again cause a serious outbreak of this disease. When 'streak' is not serious the strain is not grown commercially.

The two aphid-resistant strains of kaffircorn have been maintained and seed is multiplied for distribution. They yield very well throughout the Territory and are in constant demand. Some hybridisation work has been done in the past two years but unfortunately nearly all of this material was lost in hail storm in April.

The local Br. 1 strain of Groundnuts has proved very successful up to the present. It is regularly tested against introduced varieties and it is hoped to obtain seed of any new strain developed at Potchefstroom for this purpose. Several fertiliser, spacing and seed inoculation experiments are being made this season. It is hoped that a considerable bulk of seed will be available for departmental distribution to the native people through the scheme for the re-sale of seed.

Last season's work showed the importance of planting groundnuts at 18"×6" for high yield and control of 'rosette' disease. The indications are that a spacing of 12"×6" will be even better but in commercial operations weed control is very difficult at these figures.

The higher prices for both cotton-lint and seed have again stimulated interest in Cotton among European farmers and ought to do so among the native community, as a rotation for their cereals. Variety trials of new strains produced by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation at Barberton are planted every year in the mid-veld and bushveld so that information on the most productive types may be available.

The main impediment to increased production of maize and kaffircorn in Native Areas is the widespread infestation of witch weed. This parasite can only be rapidly eradicated by trap cropping with susceptible seed and a large scale programme of this work needs to be undertaken without delay. In Southern Rhodesia a perennial strain of *sorghum arundinacium* is used for this purpose and seed of this crop is now being bulked up on the Experimental Station in preparation for such a campaign.

In the past three years a considerable amount of work has been done on the introduction of recommended exotic grasses from the Union Research Stations. They are being multiplied on the Experimental Station and observations are being taken regarding their value both for pasture and hay purposes and also regarding their effectiveness in restoring the crumb structure of the soil. There is no doubt that if soil erosion is not to assume devastating proportions, agriculture in the Territory should be carried on the basis of a system of alternate husbandry. The crumb structure of the soil must be maintained and grasses must be found which rapidly restore this structure and yet are

easily established, easily ploughed out and provide nutritious grazing or hay. This work is even more important to the native people than to the European. The increasing population makes the intensification of agricultural production essential but soil conservation is absolutely vital and alternate husbandry is the only means of reconciling the two.

An experiment has been carried on for the last two seasons to determine how close-stocking (five oxen on 12 acres) will affect the persistence and productivity of the veld under a rotative grazing system and under restricted grazing. This experiment will also give some indication of the safe carrying capacity of the veld for use in possible future destocking arrangements for Native Areas.

On a supplementary experiment five oxen are being carried throughout the year on 20 acres, with little loss in weight in winter, by means of winter feeding with the hay from eight acres. Under normal conditions the provision of reasonably nutritious winter feed is the principal difficulty except in the sweet veld areas. Investigations into the possibilities of leguminous shrubs are necessary.

DAIRY DIVISION.

1947 saw the fulfilment of the 10 year contract with Messrs. Michelsens for the running of the Swaziland Creamery. From the 1st. October, this firm took over the Creamery as a commercial concern, independent of Government.

The Division continued to control all the Native Dairies and organise field extension and transport of cream to the central creamery. Progress for the year was very satisfactory with butter production rising to 217,942 lbs. Exports of butter to the Union amounted to 128,982 lbs.

FORESTRY DIVISION.

Due to the lack of a Forester, the work of this Division was undertaken by the Agricultural Division. 22,000 trees were planted and the Nursery has 200,000 trees available for the public for planting. The details of two newly started Commercial forestry enterprises are given in Chapter I of Part III of this report.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The hospitals have been consistently overcrowded throughout the year, though not to the same extent as in 1946, when the Territory was visited by a malaria epidemic of unusual severity. The number of confinements at Mbabane and Hlatikulu Hospitals increased by 73 per cent and 25 per cent respectively as compared with 1946.

The incidence of malaria has not been greater than normal this year, but there are already indications that the disease may again assume epidemic proportions early in 1948, unless the conditions become less favourable for the breeding of the malaria vector than they have been of late.

Following the appearance of two cases of smallpox in the Lubuli area in December, 1946, 36,213 persons were vaccinated in the Southern District during the first quarter of 1947. One further case was detected in February in the Maloma—Lubuli Area. In January, 1947, nine cases of smallpox, with six deaths, occurred in Chief Nkonjane's area south of Stegi, and 3,727 persons were vaccinated in the vicinity of the outbreak.

Infantile paralysis made its appearance in November when six cases, four European and two African were reported. Measures were taken to prevent a spread of the disease, and no further cases were reported during December.

A clinical survey of school children in the Central District has revealed a high incidence of urinary schistosomiasis (76 per cent) and it is proposed to extend the investigations with a view to ascertaining the distribution of the disease throughout Swaziland.

The distribution of the snail hosts of bilharzia parasites in rivers and dams in the bushveld and middleveld areas has been determined. It is of special interest to note that Bilharzia snails were found to be breeding abundantly in most of the dams in the bushveld and middleveld and although it was not possible to perform infectivity tests, it may be safely assumed that the majority were infected. It is noteworthy that the pools, rivers and dams in, and in the vicinity of, the townships of Bremersdorp, Stegi and Mankaiana are heavily infested with bilharzia snails, and tests reveal a high degree of infectivity, i.e. up to 25 per cent in some batches. The highveld areas have not, as yet, been thoroughly investigated.

The number of new cases of venereal disease presenting themselves for treatment, has increased by 9.8 per cent as compared with 1946. In all areas, other than the Central District, the incidence of syphilis appears to have decreased, but there has been a material increase in the number of cases seeking treatment for gonorrhoea since penicillin therapy was introduced in December, 1946. It is proposed to carry out serological surveys of selected population groups, with a view to obtaining accurate data regarding the incidence of syphilis, and to introduce a system of case-finding and contact-tracing as soon as circumstances permit.

DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ACT.

Leper Settlement.

The new Mbuluzi Leper Settlement will be ready for occupation by the end of the current financial year, when a gradual transfer of lepers from the old Nqabaneni Camp will take place. Some 18,000 persons have been examined during the course of a Leprosy Survey, and 45 lepers have been discovered. This reveals an incidence of 0.25 per cent but there are indications that when the Survey has been completed the final figure for the Territory as a whole will be found to be considerably lower. The disease appears to be confined to isolated foci, which are mainly situated in the highveld area.

Malaria Survey.

Routine field work was continued as in previous years, throughout the whole of 1947. Pathological and entomological specimens were examined in the laboratory and records and statistics were kept. A total of well over 6,000 blood slides were examined and in addition to this identification of larval and adult mosquitoes were done.

Two small scale clinical surveys were done in areas which had not previously been surveyed.

Two addenda to the 'Report on the Malaria Survey, 1946' were submitted. In the first of these papers a comparison of the non-transmission seasons in 1945 and 1946 was discussed with relation to the immunological and haematological reactions of the rural people caused by the epidemiological differences in the previous transmission seasons (1945 and 1946). In the second addendum a comparison was drawn

between the unusually heavy transmission season of 1946 and the extremely mild one 1947. This was discussed in detail.

Anti malaria control measures were carried out on a very limited scale due, mainly, to the fact that the spread of malaria vectors and, in consequence, the incidence of malaria in the middleveld areas was low and entirely absent in the highveld. Spraying of huts with DDT and oiling of streams, pools, etc., was done only in Bremersdorp and the vicinity and in the Mathapha area.

During the months of August to November the activities of the field organisation were mainly confined to an extensive survey of the rivers of Swaziland in order to ascertain the distribution of the intermediate molluscan hosts of schistosomiasis.

At the same time a clinical investigation as to the reliability of a cercarial antigen skin test (as described by Alves and Blair, Southern Rhodesia) was done on 257 school children in various districts throughout the Territory. A report dealing with this investigation was written and submitted at the end of the experiments.

Preliminary work has been started in connection with a large scale investigation into the efficacy of Paludrine with regard to its prophylactic value amongst partially immune Africans in the rural districts of Swaziland. This investigation which will take place in the transmission season of 1948, will consist of repeated clinical examinations of Africans, both adult and children, in three different areas. At the same time adult mosquitoes from the areas under examination and from control areas will be collected and dissected to ascertain whether the Paludrine treatment has any effect on the infectivity of the mosquitoes.

Apart from the above-mentioned investigations the examination of routine bacteriological and haematological specimens, sent from local hospitals, has increased.

NATIVE LAND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R.W. Thornton, C.M.G., C.B.E., retired from the Directorship of the Department during the year. The vacancy thus created was filled by the promotion, to Chief Native Land Settlement Officer, of Mr. H.C. Mundell, M.B.E.

Negotiations, commenced last year between the Govern-

ment and afforestation Company, for the acquisition by the Company of certain Native Land Settlement areas in the Pigg's Peak sub-district for afforestation purposes, were successfully concluded during the year and the Native Land Settlement Department surrendered to the Company 17,555 morgen of land — approximately half of which is of very inferior settlement value — in exchange for approximately 20,000 morgen of land elsewhere in the Territory, of very good settlement value.

The total number of permanent settlers in the Pigg's Peak Settlement rose to 110 during the year. More new settlers would have been accommodated but for the fact that the settling of additional families was stopped early in the year, in anticipation of the Department having to provide accommodation on this settlement for those people holding Temporary Certificates of Occupancy and living on the Native Land Settlement areas which were under negotiation for exchange for afforestation purposes.

The settlers generally appear to be very contented and have made good progress with the development of their allotments. Very favourable weather conditions prevailed throughout last season and the settlers crop harvest, particularly of the first settlers who are well established, was most encouraging, and yields of up to $7\frac{1}{2}$ bags of grain of 200 lbs weight each, were reaped per acre. Considerable progress was made in the production and use of kraal compost by the settlers while their demand for artificial fertiliser showed improvement.

The number of permanent settlers on the Nkwene Settlement, 94, remained the same as for last year. The settlers are more reconciled to the scheme and have made commendable progress with the development of their allotments and have completed the building of their new homes. Most of the settlers were unable to cultivate the whole of their arable allotments last season, but from the portions cultivated the crop yields were very encouraging. The present season promises to be an excellent one, however, and as most of the settlers have been able to cultivate the whole of their allotments, a good harvest is anticipated.

Propaganda and practical demonstrations in the use of kraal manure and artificial fertiliser for better crop production were carried out during the year. Vegetable garden allotments for the whole settlement were surveyed,

plotted and beaconed during the year, and are ready for cultivation.

Construction was completed during the year, of two earth storage dams each supplying water for a village group, and two concrete reservoirs of 100,000 gallon capacity, which supply water for the third village group. This water supply is piped from a strong mountain spring to the reservoirs: a distance of 1,000 yards.

The two milk separating stations on the Settlement both operated during the season and were well supported by the settlers. The spraying of the settlers' huts etc. with DDT during the malaria season was again carried out during the year and proved most satisfactory.

The total number of permanent Settlers on the Herefords Settlement is now 170 which is an increase of 40 over last year's total. Most of these people have built or are in the process of building their new homes and by next season should be in a position to cultivate their surveyed allotments.

The survey, plotting and beaconing of a further 331 allotments was completed during the year. Provision has now been made, up to date, for 587 settlers on the Settlement.

Two co-operative grain stores; two three-roomed cottages, one for an Agricultural Demonstrator and the other for a Coloured Foreman, and two milk separating huts were constructed during the year.

The construction across permanent streams of two concrete weirs and building of 2,000,000 gallon capacity earth storage dam, has been completed, to provide water for domestic and vegetable garden purposes on the Settlement.

Similar measures to those carried out on the Nkwene Settlement at Hlatikulu were successfully carried out during the year on that section of Herefords under development.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Office work has been exceptionally heavy during the year, owing to the necessity for preparing numerous memoranda and reports on the various aspects of mineral development in connection with the proposed amendment of prospecting legislation and for the Committee of the Socio-

economic Survey. A two year detailed progress report for the years 1945 and 1946 has been written and reproduced by roneo. It is hoped to have this printed for distribution in the near future. The European office staff has been augmented by a typist to cope with the extra work and a start has been made to classify and index the library.

Considerable progress was made in the accumulation and summarising of data from mineral concession diagrams in preparation for a report on mineral ownership, a subject which becomes the more involved the more closely it is examined. Six tables have been drawn up in attempts to summarise the various types of ownership. Two maps scale 1,500,000 were traced by pantograph from maps scale, 1,148,750 or 1 inch equals 1,000 cape roods, prepared by the Surveyor General, Pretoria in 1914 in order to show the present mineral ownership as it has developed from the concessions given out by Mbandeni towards the end of last century and upheld by the Commission and Survey in 1908.

Numerous rock slides were prepared and four maps and diagrams were draughted to illustrate reports and memoranda concerning geological work, claims, and mineral concessions.

In regard to mineral deposits an occurrence of vermiculite was reported on mineral concession No. 125 (lapsed to Crown) near Bremersdorp. It requires detailed prospection.

In the course of geological mapping the Field Geologist made a rough estimate of the tonnage of haematite reported near Darkton last year on Crown Mineral Area No. 7: it is 160,000,000 short tons of 45 per cent iron ore. It now remains to examine this deposit in detail by trenching and assaying of samples as has been done at Iron Hill on Mineral Concession No. 41. Such work has already been started.

Development work in connection with the exploitation of the barytes deposit at Londosi on Crown Mineral Area No. 7 is progressing. The installation of crushing machinery to crush the crude material for the market was practically completed during the year.

The Central Mining and Investment Corporation Ltd. started re-investigating the coal bearing strata of Karroo age on Crown Mineral Area No. 9 the rights of which were acquired by them in 1933 for a period of 50 years, since they had the right of renewal over the total area of the

original mineral concession No. 19. Two exploratory boreholes were sunk during the year.

In drilling for water supplies in the vicinity of the Old Bar R. Rauch, a rancher went through a coal seam. This is on mineral concession No. 2 which is also owned by the Central Mining and Investment Corporation Ltd. No prospecting is believed to have been done on this concession for over 30 years.

In January a visit was made with the Consulting Engineer of Mineral Holdings Ltd., to St. Phillip's on Mineral Concession No. 18 for the purpose of collecting samples of coal from outcrops on the Mhlatuze River. Mineral Holdings Ltd., own this Concession.

Very little further work was done by the prospector concerned on the two asbestos prospects near Darkton and the Little Usutu River.

The Field Geologist completed 120 square miles of geological mapping, comprising a strip of an average width of five miles along the Transvaal/Swaziland Border between the Komati and Little Usutu Rivers. This work has resulted in the preliminary delineation of the Darkton haematite mass, the location of further serpentine bodies (which may be potential sources of chrysotile asbestos) and the discovery of ultra-basic pyroxenites, which may likely prove to be the original rocks from which the serpentines have been formed.

The Chief Geologist made a preliminary investigation of the geology in the vicinity of the Nsakane River on portion C of Mineral Concession No. 40. There were located bodies of schists, basic metamorphic rocks, such as amphibole schists, and some serpentines: All these rock types being affiliated with those of the Swaziland system in the North West of Swaziland. It is obvious that this area must be mapped at an early date, since it probably provides an outlier of these rocks which may be mineralized. Gold and cassiterite have been reported on portions A and B of this concession, but were not investigated.

Owing to the closing of all Crown Mineral areas to prospecting in 1946 no claims were pegged during 1947. A survey was made, however, of an area of claims already in existence at Makwanekop, Crown Mineral Area No. 14, in order to check up on the area for purposes of transfer. It was found to be 183 claims, about twice as large as pre-

viously registered and the licence fees were raised accordingly.

The land owner has been accorded discoverer's rights over an area of 100 base metal claims on his farm Geluk 100 A, on which is located the deposit of fluorspar reported last year on Mineral Concession No. 31.

Two special authorities to prospect and/or mine have been drawn up during the year. They are in respect of Crown Mineral Areas Nos. 5 and 17. No. 5 is for the right to prospect for base metals only and consists of the Mineral Concession No. 20 Southern District, less overlaps with Native Areas and Mineral Concession No. 9, an area of 35,379 morgen 567 square roods. The rights to precious metal over this area are privately owned and these rights have been thrown open to public prospecting under the 1927 Proclamation. The area must therefore be treated as a Crown Mineral Area for base metal and as a mineral concession for precious metal: such are the intertwined mineral rights in this locality.

Crown Mineral area 17 consists of portion E of Mineral Concession No. 40 which was recently surrendered to Government by the owners. It is 10,765 morgen 237 square roods in extent, and the special authority includes prospecting and mining for base and precious metal.

Compulsory working or prospecting clauses have been inserted in the agreements drawn up, but as yet practically none has been done

Sporadic prospecting proceeds on mineral concession No. 25, Oshoek, but so far with very little results.

During the year 22 sites were selected for water boreholes mostly for low veld ranching interests.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

It had been hoped that both the availability and price of building material would improve during 1947, such was unfortunately not the case. Materials were still extremely difficult to obtain especially roofing and water piping: the cost of the latter fluctuating appreciably.

A considerable sum was allocated for the purchase of very badly needed replacements for the road plant of the Department. Only one Caterpillar tractor was however

received. Other machinery ordered is expected to be delivered in the middle of 1948.

Thirteen new Government houses and the new Residency were under construction by contract during the year. A further house at Pigg's Peak which is nearing completion was being built departmentally. Other works which have been designed and constructed by the Department are the new offices at Pigg's Peak and 19 houses for Government African employees situated at Mbabane, Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu. Apart from new works extensive repair work has been carried out on Government buildings in an effort to overtake the unavoidable deterioration which took place during the war years.

In spite of the very poor condition of nearly all the road plant two new alignments were undertaken and completed between Lukula and Sipofaneni and between Scott's and Mliba. Apart from these alignments certain bad corners have been eliminated between Bremersdorp and Majuteni and between Motshane and Forbe's Reef. Much work was put in on hardening the surface of roads and providing many culverts to improve their drainage. The problem of checking erosion due to the faulty drainage of the older roads also received attention.

The design of a new water supply at Pigg's Peak was completed. A report was submitted on the proposal to install a fully purified and piped water supply to Mbabane.

The Consulting Engineer recommended the purchase of an hydro-electric plant for the Mbabane electricity supply. Since it was realised that the old hydro-electric plant was not capable of supplying the township's greatly increased needs a diesel electric plant which was fortunately available was purchased during the year. The plant would have been necessary as a stand by set even if the new hydro-electric plant had been immediately available. The new plant and station built by the Department were opened by His Excellency the High Commissioner on the 15th November. Apart from the purchase and installation of the new plant considerable work has been done on the erection of new power lines to supply the houses along Gilfillan Street, to connect the new Government houses with the supply, and on necessary repairs to old lines installed before Government took over the supply.

A considerable amount of work in preparation for the

Royal Visit to Goedgegun was undertaken by the Department including extensive road work, the alterations to the house where the Royal Family stayed, the installation of an extra water supply at Goedgegun and the erection of the dais.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Certain of the recommendations put forward by Brigadier Mavrogordato in his report on the Police Organisation of the Territory have been approved and have resulted in better conditions of service in the Force. A new post of Deputy Commissioner has been created and the African personnel of the Force increased from 137 to 149.

Although there is at present no provision for a Police Training School for African recruits a course was held at Mbabane under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner and lectures were given daily on first aid, crime investigation and police work in general: 31 African recruits qualified.

In 1947 there were 4601 cases reported and known to the Police as compared with 4089 in 1946 but this considerable rise was mainly due to a large increase in convictions under the revenue laws brought about by an organised drive on tax defaulters. The percentage of undetected crime, however, rose from 0.92 in 1946 to 1.39 in 1947.

PART II.

Chapter 1: Population.

The population of Swaziland has consistently risen during the last 25 years. The last three censuses were taken in the years 1921, 1936 and 1946: The figures given in respect of the 1946 census, except for those in respect of the Native population, are preliminary as the checking and tabulation of the census returns has not yet been completed.

The European population has risen in 25 years from 2205 to 3204 showing an increase of 45.5%. Most of the European settlers are in the middleveld and the concentration of Native population is also in this area. There are European villages at Mbabane, the Administrative Capital, and Brémersdorp with populations of about 500, and smaller villages at Stegi, Mankaiana, Goedgegun, Hlatikulu, Pigg's Peak and Emlembe; the last being the village attached to the Havelock Asbestos Mine.

The small coloured community meanwhile has increased from 451 to 735, an increase of 62%. The precise numbers of this community are somewhat obscure as in the recent census a number of them, estimated at approximately 30%, elected to be enumerated as Swazis. The coloured or Eurafrian population has tended to concentrate in definite areas: there is a small settlement near Mbabane and another at Croydon in the lowveld of the Central District. Near Stegi and Hluti there are a number of Coloured persons who own fairly considerable areas of land.

The native population which in 1921 was 110,295 rose in 1936 to 153,270 and in 1946 to 181,269: an increase in the 25 year period of 64.3%. This considerable increase in Native population, accompanied by an increase in the livestock population, has caused severe erosion in certain areas; the pressure on the land has however been relieved to some extent by the Native Land Settlement Scheme mentioned in other parts of this report. The distribution of the population by age groups is: under one year 9,362; one year to

twelve years 57,689; thirteen to seventeen years 26,892 eighteen years to fifty years 65,915; over fifty years 21,411 persons.

The Swazis are considerable cattle owners and in the same period of 25 years the number of native owned cattle has increased from 146,542 to 434,995 head, the figures for European owned cattle being 63,749 and 77,349 head respectively. As cattle are to the Swazis the symbols of prosperity and as they have as yet little appreciation of quality, further and increasing pressure on the land is resulting. This tendency may to some extent be checked by a scheme produced late in 1946 by the Native Authority in collaboration with the Director of Livestock and Agricultural Services. This scheme provides for a levy on the herds of all Native cattle owners which will be paid in cattle, the cattle thus collected will be sold and funds accumulated for the purchase of land from European landowners for the Swazi Nation.

Chapter 2: Occupation, Wages, Labour Organisation.

The principal occupations in Swaziland apart from agriculture are mining, building, trading, employment on Public Works, in Government Agricultural and Veterinary Services, and commercial forestry.

The mining Industry provides employment in Swaziland for some 150 Europeans and 2,900 Africans. The principal concern being the Havelock Asbestos Mine which employs over 80% of the internal Mine labour force. The rate of pay for native labour at this mine is a little over 2/- per shift, free quarters, food and medical attention being provided in addition. The average numbers of hours worked per week is 48 and the average wage earned approximately £5-7-0. per month when the value of free housing, food and medical attention is taken into account.

Europeans employed in the mining industry receive salaries which range from £100 per month for medical officers and resident engineers to £30 for nursing and clerical staff; foremen and store-keepers receive £45 - 50 per month. Daily paid European employees receive pay at rates which vary from 17/6 to 27/6 per 8 hour day according

to qualifications: all overtime is paid at time and a half and free unfurnished quarters are provided. Medical and Provident Fund benefits are also available to all European employees at the Havelock Mine.

In trading concerns the rates of pay average £240 per annum with free quarters for Europeans and £4-10-0 per month for Africans with quarters and rations provided: a 60 hour week is worked.

There is an increasing building trade in the Territory; in this Europeans receive an average salary of £420 per annum without quarters, and Africans £5 per month with quarters: for a 44 hour and a 46 hour week respectively.

The Public Works Department provides employment for some 40 Europeans and 410 African and Coloured persons, these figures are subject to considerable variation according to the volume of capital works being undertaken by the Department. The rates of pay for Europeans vary between a mean figure of 11/6 per day paid to learners and 25/- to 35/- per day for skilled artisans. Semi-skilled Eurafricans receive 5/- to 7/6 per day plus rations. African adult males receive 1/5 to 7/6 per day according to skill and experience; African learners who are below tax paying age receive 9d to 1/5 per day. All African employees receive standard rations in addition to the above rates of pay. The hours worked per week range from 44 hours for building staff to 56 hours for engine plant attendants.

The Livestock and Agricultural Department employ African labour, numbers of which fluctuate according to the season from 75 to 300. The rates of pay from 1/6 to 2/- per day paid for men; 9d. to 1/3 for women; and 4d to 8d. per day for young persons. All such labourers are provided with free food during working hours. A number of private ranching agricultural and forestry concerns also employ a fluctuating number of Africans which at its peak reaches 1,800 persons, the average terms of employment of these are 35/- per month for natives with quarters and rations provided: a 60 hour week is worked. Europeans receive £20 to £25 per month, with quarters provided, for a 60 hour working week. The Peak Timbers Limited rates of pay for native adult labour, of whom some 300 were employed at the end of the year, varies from £2-10-0. per month to £5-10-0. per month with rations and quarters provided and annual increments for each completed year of service. Two weeks paid leave is granted. European rates of pay vary

from £336 per annum for foremen to £554 per annum which is paid to Foresters. Swaziland Plantations employ approximately 100 labourers these are paid at an average rate of £2-10-0. per month plus rations.

African Domestic Servants receive, for a 60 hour week, £1-10-0. to £4 per month with rations plus quarters provided. There are 300 Africans so employed in Swaziland.

There are 8,305 Swazis employed in the Union in various occupations: the principal ones being in the Mines 5,996, Farm Labour 755, other labour 950 and Domestic Service 253.

The cost of living in Swaziland is closely related to, but slightly higher than, that in the Union of South Africa. It is estimated that the average monthly budget for one European adult, with quarters provided, was £17-16-0 in 1938; this figure has risen in 1947 to £29-12-0. The cost of living of the African population has risen in a corresponding degree.

There is no labour Department in Swaziland and at present there are no Trade Unions, though machinery for the latter is provided under the Swaziland Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Proclamation No. 31 of 1942. No labour legislation was promulgated during the year under review.

Provision for Workmen's Compensation exists under Proclamation No. 25 of 1939. Under this law compensation is payable for permanent total incapacity at the rate of £750 or 36 months' wages whichever is the less; for accidents resulting in death £600 or 30 months' wages whichever is less; for partial incapacity, compensation is payable in accordance with a scale based on the percentage of incapacity and the earnings of the workmen over a period of 30 months.

Proclamation No. 73 of 1937 regulates the employment of women, young persons and children in industrial undertakings in Swaziland and Proclamation No. 21 of 1937 empowers the High Commissioner to prescribe in the Territory the minimum wage to be paid in certain cases by employers to persons employed by them and provides also for the establishment of Advisory Boards in connection therewith. Mines, Works and Machinery Regulations are also in force in the Territory.

The Native Labour Regulations impose a duty on employers of native labour to provide for the proper care and treatment of workers when sick or injured.

The Cost of Living Allowance rates in force at the end of the year for Government Officials were as follows:-

<i>Salary or Wage</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Rate per year</i>	<i>Rate per month</i>
Up to £50	Married & Single	30. 0. 0.	2. 10. 0.
Over £50 to £75	Married Single	45. 0. 0. 30. 0. 0.	3. 15. 0. 2. 10. 0.
Over £75 to £100	Married Single	60. 0. 0. 30. 0. 0.	5. 0. 0. 2. 10. 0.
Over £100 to £150	Married Single	80. 0. 0. 40. 0. 0.	6. 13. 4. 3. 6. 8.
Over £150 to £200	Married Single	100. 0. 0. 40. 0. 0.	8. 6. 8. 3. 6. 8.
Over £200 to £300	Married Single	120. 0. 0. 40. 0. 0.	10. 0. 0. 3. 6. 8.
Over £300 to £720	Married Single	140. 0. 0. 40. 0. 0.	11. 13. 4. 3. 6. 8.
Over £720 to £1080	Married Single	140. 0. 0. 28. 0. 0.	11. 13. 4. 2. 6. 8.
Over £1,080	Married Single	84. 0. 0. 28. 0. 0.	7. 0. 0. 2. 6. 8.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation.

REVENUE

<i>Head</i>	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
Native Tax	42,089	48,212	44,955	47,573	46,331	47,596
Customs & Excise	31,253	26,746	30,975	35,381	43,879	65,142
Posts & Telegraphs	10,262	16,586	14,464	16,951	42,441	43,967
Licences	10,870	9,059	9,302	10,069	10,993	15,924
Income Tax	29,127	66,554	58,152	92,949	94,086	103,496
Transfer Duty	2,478	4,867	5,531	6,235	4,582	12,096
Base Metal Royalty	8,081	12,583	9,347	16,932	13,532	13,022
Other Revenue	22,561	25,620	33,532	30,698	51,204	74,528
	£156,721	210,227	206,258	256,788	307,048	375,771
Sale of Crown Land	394	1,106	1,096	548	1,481	1,155
Dev.&Welfare Fund	5,764	5,220	141,567	67,576	183,374	69,858
Grant in Aid	12,000	—	—	—	—	—
	£174,879	216,553	348,921	324,912	491,903	446,784

EXPENDITURE

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
Resident Commiss.	10,174	10,635	12,814	13,856	16,581	20,114
Dist. Administration	8,681	9,006	9,472	12,152	13,138	17,374
Police	16,116	17,840	18,572	21,450	25,894	29,817
Posts & Telegraphs	6,597	6,751	7,660	9,478	11,493	15,619
Administ. of Justice	9,949	10,008	11,130	14,454	14,190	17,262
Public Works Depart.	3,424	3,901	5,184	7,369	8,899	10,633
Public W. Recurrent	21,570	22,065	24,835	25,741	31,358	36,471
" " Extraord.	3,524	4,300	9,476	12,429	45,593	23,337
Medical	18,037	19,923	23,323	34,993	44,396	36,087
Education	15,118	17,225	21,088	38,048	85,613	24,115
Vet. Agric. & Forest	27,947	32,182	38,100	64,693	85,292	109,188
Pensions & Gratuities	12,026	10,272	11,209	10,253	9,010	12,202
Other Expenditure	12,783	15,783	12,376	15,045	16,325	35,309
<i>C.D. & W. SCHEMES</i>						
D. 258 Malaria Survey						3,127
D. 290 Leper Settlement						6,543
D. 149 Native Education						787
D. 178 European Education						6,594
D. 314 Native Trade School						3,974
D. 454 Develop. Native Educ.						15,432
D. 480 Agric. Training of Teachers						307
D. 554 Swazi National School						910
D. 755 St. Mark's School						2,250
D. 194 Water Supplies Native Area						1,132
D. 152 Agricultural Research						1,957
D. 470 Agric. Staffing etc.						3,888
D. 493 Improve. Native Cattle						2,796
D. 435 Geological Survey				2,129	8,219	3,572
D. 189 Native Land Settlement			132,806	21,745	46,062	16,589
	£165,946	179,892	338,045	303,835	462,063	457,386

PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt of Swaziland consists of the following:-

Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid:- For purpose
of Land and Agricultural Loan Fund.

From 1929-30 to 31st March 1947 £ 2,823

Loan from the Colonial Development Fund —

From 1930/31 to 1939/40 £39,480

Loan from the Development and Welfare

Fund — From 1940/41 to 1945/46 £ 1,115

£43,418

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1947.

ASSETS	£	LIABILITIES	£
Balance in hands of		Swazi Nation Trust Fund	20,000
Sub Accountants	18,993	Guardians Fund	22,118
Swazi National Fund	129	Prisoners Property	91
Advances	12,757	Customs Suspense	165
Native Recruiting		Deposits	18,062
Corporation	262	Savings Fund	5,144
Natal Coal Owners Native		Agricultural Loan Fund	2,479
Labour Ass.	61	Col. Dev. Fund Deposit	
Joint Colonial Fund	145,000	Account	17,958
Imprests	119	Butter Levy Fund	2,141
Investments Account	13,030	Butter Exp. Equal Fund	41
Dairy Industry Control		Government of Un. of S.A.	661
Board	27	Barclays Bank D.C. & O.	21,879
British Government Loan		Balance General Rev. Ac.	89,562
Account	5,000		
Military Pensions Account	4,923		
	<u>£200,301</u>		<u>£200,301</u>

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

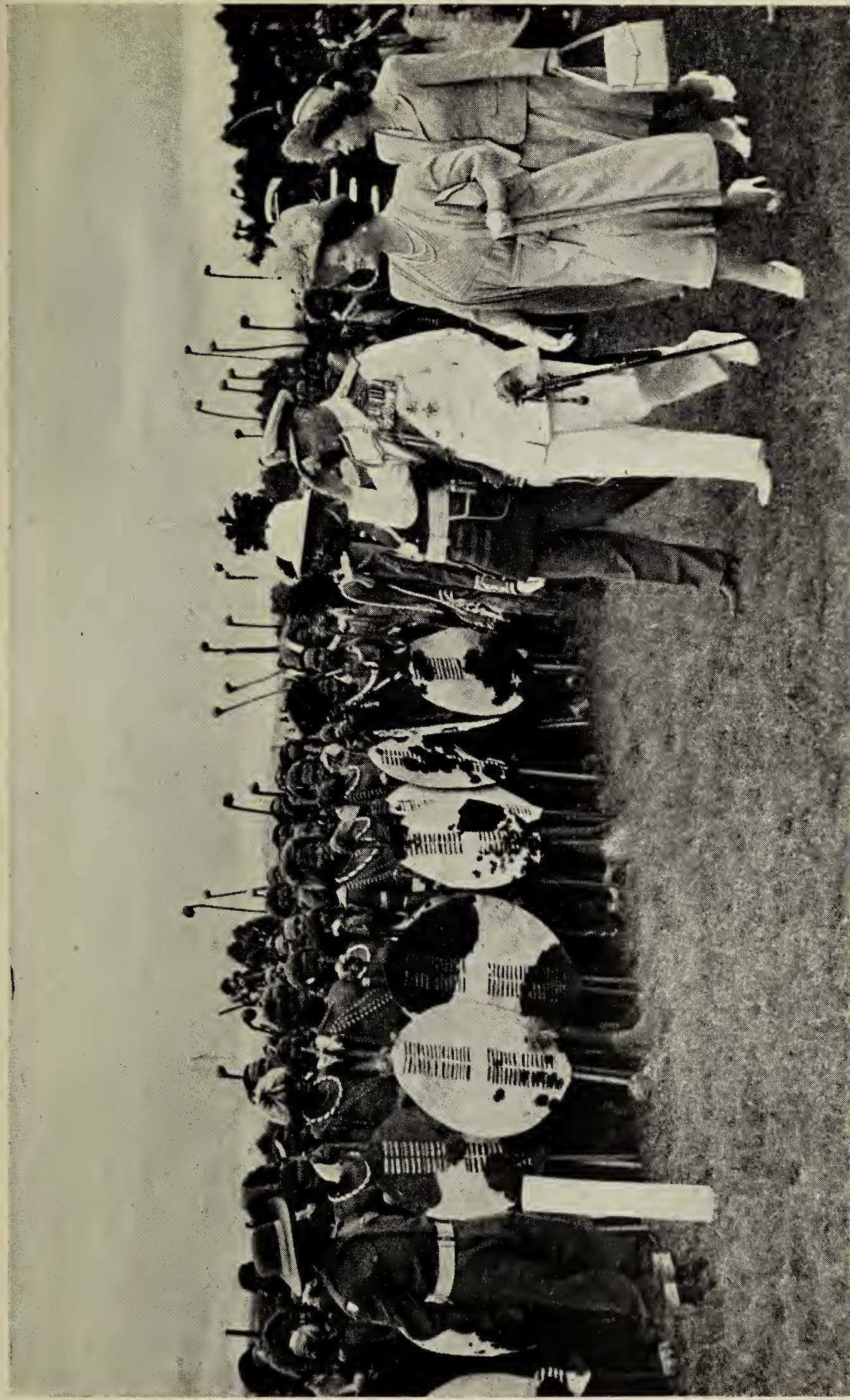
The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected during the financial year 1946-47 are as follows:-

Native Tax	£ 47,596
Customs & Excise	65,142
Licences	15,924
Income Tax	103,496
Base Metal Royalty	13,022

Native Tax. A tax of 35/- per annum is paid by each adult male native who is unmarried or who has one wife. Natives with more than one wife pay 30/- in respect of each wife with a maximum tax of £4-10-0. Tax is collected by District Officers with the assistance of Tax Collectors appointed by the Native Authority.

Customs & Excise. Under the customs agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, Swaziland receives .147ths share of the total collection of the Union. Excise duties are collected locally on spirits and beer manufactured in the Union of South Africa and the amount collected from this source was £9,018..

Licences. The revenue under this head is composed mainly



THE ROYAL VISIT

The King and Queen with Princess Elizabeth walking round the ranks of Swazi warriors accompanied by the Paramount Chief Sobhuza Dlamini II



KOMATI RIVER



BLACK UMBULUZI VALLEY, MBABANE



BREMENSDORP VALLEY



BREITENBACHS, MBABANE



SWAZI WARRIOR

of licences levied on Trading Motor Vehicle, Recruiting Agents, Hotel and Liquor Licences, Banking, Firearms and Game.

The following table gives the classes of licences and the amount collected in respect of each class during the last three financial years.

	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
Firearms	61	188	143
Recruiting Agents	697	711	604
Hotel and Liquor	579	620	517
Trading	3,447	3,482	5,978
Game	378	642	1,551
Bank	125	125	125
Motor Vehicles	4,357	4,558	5,790
Prospecting & Mining	360	611	1,156
Miscellaneous	65	56	60
	<u>£10,069</u>	<u>10,993</u>	<u>15,924</u>

Income Tax.

The rates of tax imposed for the year 1947 were as follows:-

Normal Tax

- (a) *Married Persons.* Fifteen pence plus one-thousandth of one penny for each pound of taxable income in excess of one pound. Maximum rate 3/- per pound. *Rebates.* Basic £22. Children £7-10-0. each child, Dependants £2 each dependant and Insurance 1/- per pound. Maximum £2-10-0. The taxable amount arrived at subject to a surcharge of 45/-.
- (b) *Unmarried Persons.* Eighteen pence plus one-thousandth of one penny for each pound of taxable income in excess of one pound. Maximum rate 3/3d per pound. Additional tax of £3 on income exceeding £250 per annum reduced by one pound for each dependant of taxpayer. *Rebate:* Basic £20, Dependants and Insurance same as for married persons. The taxable amount arrived at subject to a surcharge of 50%.
- (c) *Private Companies.* Same as for married persons but no rebates.
- (d) *Public Companies.* Four shillings per pound, no rebates.

Super Tax.

Twentyfour pence plus one four-hundredth of one penny for each pound of the income subject to Super Tax in excess of one pound. Maximum rate 7/6 per pound. Rebate £210 (does not apply to Private Companies except in special circumstances). Taxable amount subject to a surcharge of 55% in the case of persons other than companies and 50% in the case of married persons.

The following table illustrates the incidence of tax on various income:

<i>Income Per Annum</i>	<i>Married - No Children</i>	<i>Unmarried</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	
			<i>Col. 2</i>	<i>Col. 3</i>
£ 400	£ 2	£ 16	.5%	4%
500	12	28	2.4	5.6
600	22	40	3.6	6.6
700	31	52	4.4	7.4
800	41	64	5.1	8.
900	51	76	5.6	8.5
1,000	62	89	6.2	8.9
1,100	72	101	6.5	9.2
1,200	83	114	6.9	9.5
1,500	115	153	7.7	10.2
2,000	218	270	10.9	13.5
5,000	1,397	1,541	27.9	30.8
10,000	4,226	4,589	42.2	45.9

European Poll Tax. A poll Tax of £3 per annum is paid by every European male of the age of 21 years and over. This is allowed as a deduction from any Income tax payable.

Estate Duty. The rate of Estate Duty chargeable upon each pound of dutiable amount is three-thousandths of a pound for every completed one hundred pounds or part thereof contained in the dutiable amount, subject to a maximum rate of six shillings and eight pence upon each pound. Rebate of three hundred pounds is allowed from the amount of duty determined and the foregoing formula.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking.

The currency in circulation in Swaziland is that of the Union of South Africa. There are two banks in the Territory, Barclays Bank (Dominion Colonial and Overseas) and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited. The former has branches at Mbabane and Bremersdorp, and the latter in Bremersdorp only.

Chapter 5: Commerce.

Under the Customs agreement with the Union of South Africa, Swaziland is dealt with as a part of the Union and for this reason there is no detailed information available in respect of imports during 1947.

Exports.

The principal exports from Swaziland during 1947 were Asbestos, Slaughter Stock, Gold, Tobacco, Butter and Tin. These commodities have been listed in the order of the total values exported.

Asbestos is, by a wide margin, the most important and valuable export commodity of the Territory: The Havelock Mine in the North Eastern corner of the Territory being one of the largest asbestos mines in the world. Exports during 1947 amounted to £28,000 short tons valued at £840,500, these figures compared with 32,000 short tons valued at £845,000 during 1946. The fall in exports was due to the clearing in 1946 of accumulated stocks.

The cattle Industry is the second most important export commodity. During the year some 15,477 head of slaughter stock valued at £245,868 were exported to Union markets: the figures in 1946 were 13,500 and £202,500 respectively. Hides and skins were exported to the value of £38,860 in 1947 as compared with £38,889 in 1946.

The values of other exports are set out in the following table:-

	1946	1947
Gold	£39,471	£45,603
Tobacco	17,816	28,834
Butter	14,388	12,864
Tin	12,653	8,828
Wool	—	4,200
Barytes	962	1,603
Bonemeal	1,959	1,368
Butterfat	—	1,131
Cotton	—	330

Chapter 6: Production.

The principal products of the Territory are those detailed in Chapter 5. Mining Activity in Swaziland, apart from the Havelock Asbestos Mine, is undertaken by 9 small European

managed companies, five of which produce tin, three Gold and one Barytes. An average of two Europeans being employed in each concern and less than 100 Africans.

The Africans are peasant farmers who grow barely sufficient food (chiefly maize and kaffircorn) for their own needs. They are also pastoralists in common with other Bantu tribes and Kraal manure is playing an ever-increasing part in crop production.

The European farmers are also individual agriculturists or ranchers but mention must be made of a company which has built up a large tung plantation which is now coming into production. This plantation covers an area of 4,000 acres.

The food produced is practically all consumed within the Territory and in many years this has had to be supplemented by imports.

The tobacco industry which is confined largely to the Southern District is run by a Co-operative which takes in, grades and markets the producers' crops.

The butter making industry is centered on Bremersdorp where there is a Creamery. The great majority of the suppliers are Africans who take their milk to cream-separating centres run on semi-co-operative lines whence the cream is transported by various means, and the butter produced, is exported to the Union of South Africa.

The ranching industry depends for its markets on the Union of South Africa and cattle on the hoof are exported to Durban in Natal and to Johannesburg.

The details of two Commercial Forestry enterprises are given in Chapter I of Part III of this Report. Production of timber will not start for at least a further five years.

Chapter 7: Social Services.

(i) EDUCATION:

As the population of Swaziland consists of Europeans, African and Coloured, the educational system falls into three distinct sections each of which has been developed according to the peculiar needs of the racial group which it serves. Progress has in the main been slow chiefly because of the country's small revenue, and up to the present it has

not been possible to extend educational facilities much beyond the primary school stage. This does not mean, however, that the population is denied access to secondary schools and universities since excellent institutions exist in the Union of South Africa.

For European children, education is compulsory up to the age of 16 years or the successful completion of Standard VIII. Government schools are maintained at Bremersdorp, Stegi, Havelock Mine, Hlati and Goedgegun. In so far as is practicable a policy of centralisation, particularly for the rural areas of the South, has been adopted and with this object in view the school at Goedgegun is being developed into a large centralised school farm providing adequate boarding accommodation for a large number of children. In the Northern area where conditions are somewhat different from those in the South, such need for a boarding school as exists is to some extent met by the St. Mark's School which is a Private Government-aided institution operating under the aegis of the Church of the Province of South Africa. In addition to the primary classes the Goedgegun School has a secondary top up to Standard VIII. The remaining Government Schools do not proceed further than the sixth standard. The St. Mark's School is a combined primary and secondary school. In addition to the above mentioned school there is an un-aided Dominican Convent at Bremersdorp. The total average enrolment for all the European Schools in 1947 was Boys 284, Girls 243 - total 527.

Native primary education is at present largely the responsibility of a number of missions but generous financial assistance is granted by Government in the form of salary and equipment grants. In addition, the missions support a number of small un-aided schools. Apart from 189 schools falling under the direct superintendence of the missions, there are three National Schools financed from the Swazi National Fund, five Government-controlled central schools and a number of tribal schools, two of which have teachers appointed and paid by Government. The majority of native schools do not proceed beyond the lower primary classes. Of the eleven largest schools which offer the full primary school course seven proceed as far as Standard VII and four as far as VIII. Up to the present it has not been possible to provide full secondary facilities at any of the existing schools although it is planned to do so at the Swazi National School, Matapa, so soon as funds permit.

A large number of bursaries are granted each year to native students for courses of study not provided in the Territory, chief among which have been the following:- Secondary education leading to matriculation, teacher training courses, agricultural training, and various forms of industrial training for boys and girls.

The Native Trade School at Mbabane, the first buildings of which were erected in 1945 and 1946, will provide courses of training in carpentry and building as well as cabinet making.

Swaziland relies largely on the teacher training institutions of the Union of South Africa for the training of its native teachers but, in addition, a local course of training for assistant teachers in elementary schools was started in 1938 by the Nazarene Mission, Bremersdorp, with the assistance of an annual Government grant to cover the costs of staffing. The principal object of this course, which is regarded by Government as an interim measure to relieve staffing difficulties in both the aided and un-aided schools, is to tide the Territory over until conditions are more favourable for the establishment of the higher courses of training and sufficient funds are available to pay improved salary scales adequate to attract and retain fully qualified staff.

During 1947 the total average enrolment in all registered native schools was — boys 4,971, girls 6,067, total 11,038.

The Coloured community is numerically the smallest group in Swaziland comprising a very wide range of types as well as very varying material and cultural standards. The educational requirements of coloured children are provided for by three Mission schools, two of which are in receipt of Government assistance. All three schools cover the full range of primary school work and a number of bursaries are available for children in need of assistance who wish to take post primary school courses at institutions in the Union of South Africa. The average enrolment at the three coloured schools during 1947 was Boys 95, Girls 110, Total 205.

It has not so far been possible to do a great deal toward adult education. Small classes are run at the Mbabane and Hlatikulu gaols and there is also a small adult class for the Africans living in the Mbabane Urban area.

ii. HEALTH

The European Medical Staff of the Administration consists of the Director of Medical Services, four Medical Officers, one Malaria Medical Officer, one Dispenser-Storekeeper, one Hospital Assistant Dispenser, and nine European Nursing Sisters. Two Mission Doctors and two Mission Nurses are subsidized by the Government.

There are two Government Hospitals — one at Mbabane in the Northern District, and the other at Hlatikulu in the Southern District. In the former, there is accommodation for 4 European and 43 Native patients, while at Hlatikulu accommodation is available for 8 Europeans, 3 Euraficans, and 33 African cases. The Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital, Bremersdorp, provides accommodation for 8 Europeans, 2 coloured, and 76 Native cases.

There are four Government Health Centres in the Northern District, and five in the Southern District. The Nazarene Mission maintains 7 similar institutions, 5 of which are in the Central District, and two in the Northern area. The Roman Catholic Mission has one Health Centre in the Southern District.

iii. HOUSING.

The inhabitants of the rural areas mainly continue to live in huts of the beehive type, consisting of a wattleframework covered with thatch, but improved housing of burnt-brick construction is being adopted in certain areas, notably in the Southern District. Sanitary facilities are practically non-existent in the Native areas, where the increase in population, and factors associated with modern travel, give added urgency to the need for the introduction of improved hygiene and sanitation.

Some progress has been made, particularly in Mbabane and Bremersdorp in the replacement of earth closets and sanitary pails in both public buildings and Government Officials quarters by water borne sanitation with disposal through french drains into individual septic tanks.

European Government Officials

Fifteen new houses are in process of construction, 2 in Hlatikulu, 2 in Bremersdorp, 1 in Pigg's Peak and 10 in Mbabane and should be ready for occupation in May and June 1948. They are all of modern permanent construction, varying in floor area from 1,200 to 1,700 square feet de-

pending on their type. The accommodation provided includes a Living/Dining Room, Kitchen, pantry, bathroom, lavatory and two or three bedrooms. The designs have been standardised as far as possible, with separate servants quarters. The cost of these houses work out at approximately £2,000 for the two bedroom houses and £2,700 for the three bedroom type. All but two of these houses are being constructed under Contract and 1947/48 building programme, the first instalment of a three year scheme, will cost £37,700.

A new Residency is being constructed in Mbabane at a cost of approximately £10,000.

In addition, many major and minor repairs and improvements were carried out to certain of the older existing houses which are largely of very primitive construction. It is hoped that the construction of new houses will eventually enable the Administration to demolish the old structures.

African Government Officials.

The policy of construction of houses for African Officials in properly laid out African townships continued during the year and a further eleven houses were in process of construction. The houses which are situated in Mbabane and Bremersdorp are of a lower standard than those originally constructed, are built to a standard pattern which comprises the following accommodation: living room, 2 bedrooms, ablution room and communal latrine. The cost is estimated at £250 for a detached building, a saving being effected if the houses are constructed as semi-detached.

iv. SOCIAL WELFARE.

Pauper Relief is granted to Europeans in the Territory who through infirmity or old age are in needy financial circumstances. This form of relief is only extended to natives in exceptional cases, since under Swazi Custom the nearest relation is expected to support a native pauper. There were in all thirty-three persons, who drew pauper relief during the year.

No special steps have been taken with regard to juvenile delinquency and there are no probation officers in the Territory. Sporting activities, principally association football are encouraged in the urban areas in order to provide youths with healthful distraction during their leisure hours.

Chapter 8: Legislation.

The principal legislation during 1947 consisted of the following:-

PROCLAMATION.

- No. 6. Swaziland Cattle Levy (Trypanosomiasis) Proclamation 1947, which provides for funds for the control of bovine trypanosomiasis in Swaziland by the imposition of an annual levy on certain cattle.
- No. 7. Swaziland Special Levy (Trypanosomiasis) Proclamation 1947, which provides for the imposition of a special tax upon natives of Swaziland to meet the expenditure of the campaign against bovine trypanosomiasis.
- No. 15. Swaziland Pensions (Consolidation) Proclamation, 1947, which amends and consolidates the law relating to the granting of pensions, superannuation and similar allowances to Government employees.
- No. 37 Swaziland Game Preservation (Amendment) Proclamation 1947, which provides for the amendment of the Game Laws in force in Swaziland by empowering the Resident Commissioner in certain circumstances to order a reduction in the number of game in the Territory.
- No. 50. Swaziland Criminal Procedure and Evidence (Amendment) Proclamation, 1947, which provides power to deal with persons attempting, inciting or conspiring to commit certain offences.
- No. 54. Swaziland Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Proclamation 1947, which provides a right of appeal by the Crown in certain cases and the procedure if such appeal be allowed.
- No. 69. Swaziland Registration and Control of Dogs (Consolidation) Proclamation 1947, which provides for the registration and licensing of dogs and the destruction of dogs found trespassing in certain circumstances.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICES.

- No. 20. Imposes a levy of 1/6 per head on all cattle owned by persons other than natives for the purposes

of the Swaziland Cattle Levy (Trypanosomiasis)
Proclamation, 1947.

- No. 21. Imposes a levy of £1 per head upon every adult male native domiciled in Swaziland for the purposes of the Swaziland Special Levy (Trypanosomiasis) Proclamation, 1947.
- No. 27. Prohibits the driving upon any public road or place of any uninsured motor vehicle.
- No. 30. Provides regulations for the insurance of motor vehicles.
- No. 39. Amends the regulations with regard to the import of certain foodstuffs, jute products and soaps and oils.
- No. 68. Amends the regulations with regard to the erection of buildings upon Mbabane Township Lots.
- No. 69. Amends the regulations with regard to the export of certain foodstuffs and textiles.
- No. 106 — 109 Amends the regulations with regard to the erection of buildings upon Lots and erven in the Townships of Stegi, Bremersdorp, Goedgegun and Hlatikulu respectively.
- No. 131. Amends the regulations under the Public Health Proclamation with regard to the storeage and sale of foodstuffs and meat.
- No. 133. Amends the Swaziland Defence Regulations with regard to the sale of certain goods and the keeping and display of records, invoices and notices in connection therewith.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

- No. 9. Declares a certain area to be actively infected with trypanosomiasis.
- No. 15. Provides the maximum price at which certain foodstuffs and other commodities may be sold, prohibits conditional selling and provides for the delivery of sales slips and the display lists of maximum prices.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons.

JUSTICE.

The Roman Dutch Common Law, "save in so far as the same has been heretofore or may from time to time be modified by Statute" was declared to be in force in Swaziland under Section 2 (1) of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation 1907. All statute laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of this Proclamation were declared to be in force in the Territory. Subsequent laws have been promulgated by the High Commissioner under the powers conferred upon him by the Order in Council 1903 amended in 1906 and 1909.

Subordinate Courts of the First, Second and Third class operate throughout the Territory and are presided over by District Commissioners, Assistant District Commissioners and Administrative Cadets respectively, having jurisdiction within their areas in respect of all offences except treason, murder, sedition, offences relating to coinage or currency, and rape; the last offence may be tried by a subordinate court when remitted for trial by the Attorney General. The following sentences may be imposed by Subordinate Courts: First Class (a) Imprisonment not exceeding two years with or without hard labour, (b) Fines not exceeding £100, (c) Whipping not exceeding 15 strokes: Second Class (a) Imprisonment not exceeding one year with or without hard labour, (b) Fines not exceeding £50, (c) Whipping not exceeding 8 strokes: Third Class (a) Imprisonment not exceeding six months with or without hard labour, (b) Fine not exceeding £10, but no powers to impose the punishment of whipping.

All sentences in Criminal Cases in Subordinate Courts where punishment exceeds three months' imprisonment, a fine of £25 or whipping except in juvenile cases, are subject to review by the Judge of the High Court to whom a record of proceedings is transmitted by the Registrar not later than a week after the determination of the case. The Judge on reviewing may confirm the conviction and sentence, or alter or reverse the conviction or reduce or vary the sentence imposed. Any person convicted of an offence in a Subordinate Court may appeal against the judgement to the High Court.

In cases which are beyond the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Court, Preparatory Examinations are held by the local District Commissioner at the request of the local

Public Prosecutor. A record of the proceedings is transmitted to the Attorney General who may after consideration of the proceedings (a) decline to prosecute, (b) indict the accused for trial at High Court, or (c) unless the offence revealed is that of murder or treason, remit the case to be dealt with by the Subordinate Court under ordinary or increased jurisdiction as the occasion demands.

The Judge of the High Court appointed by the High Commissioner has unlimited powers of jurisdiction. When presiding over the High Court which is held twice a year, he may if desired, be assisted by not more than two Administrative Officers, together with one or more Native Assessors chosen by the Paramount Chief of Swaziland and suitably qualified to aid the Court. Their opinions are considered by the Court but the decision rests with the Judge.

The main types of criminal cases brought before Subordinate Courts are offences against the person and offences against property and civil cases, mostly for debt. The main types of cases brought before High Court are Murder, Witchcraft (usually leading to murder), Rape and Culpable Homicide, Civil Cases and appeals against judgments and sentences imposed by Subordinate Courts. Any person convicted of an offence in the High Court may petition the Privy Council for leave to appeal.

POLICE.

As a result of recommendations put forward by Brigadier Mavrogordato, O.B.E., in his report on the Police Forces of the three High Commission Territories in 1946, the European personnel of the Swaziland Police was increased by two and the Native personnel by 13, bringing the European and Native establishments to 27 and 149 respectively.

The establishment of the Swaziland Police Force comprises a Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioner of Police, seven commissioned European officers, eighteen European Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and 149 Native non-commissioned officers and Constables.

Apart from normal Police work many extraneous duties, such as Customs and Immigration work, superintendence of prisons, part time revenue collection, are performed by the men of the Force.

The normal police methods for the prevention and

suppression of crime are followed by the Swaziland Police, and regular patrols are made by car, on horse-back and on foot. These Patrols are undertaken for the purpose of reporting on conditions in general, checking up on licences, and receiving and investigating complaints made by farmers, miners, store-keepers, Native Chiefs and other persons in the outlying districts. A Criminal Bureau has been established at Headquarters in Mbabane for the purpose of taking and recording fingerprints, photographing and plan-drawing the scenes of crime for production in Court.

In 1947 there were 4,601 cases reported and known to the Police as compared with 4,089 in 1946, but this considerable rise in crime was mainly due to a large increase in convictions under the Revenue Laws brought about by increased Police activity and pressure to bear on tax defaulters. The percentage of undetected crime, however, rose from .92 in 1946 to 1.39 in 1947.

Eight European recruits were enlisted in the Force in 1947 and received their training at the South African Police Training Depot, Pretoria.

A sounder and more extensive training of African recruits than hitherto carried out was commenced at Mbabane in 1947, when each African recruit on enlistment received a three months training in drill, musketry, machine gun instruction and First Aid. In addition, they attended a minimum of thirty lectures on Police work in general which included instruction in the procedure to be followed in the investigation of crime, and it was gratifying to note that recruits took a keen and lively interest in all subjects, thirty recruits passing out during the year.

PRISON.

The principal prisons are at Mbabane, Hlatikulu and Bremersdorp; there are smaller prisons at Stegi, Mankaiana and Pigg's Peak. The central prison at Mbabane to which all long term prisoners, dangerous characters and lunatics are removed. There is no separate Prisons Department in Swaziland: the prisons are administered by the District Staff of the Administration and on certain stations by the Police.

The Prison Staff consists of three European gaolers and one warder, 41 African warders and 7 african wardresses. Three posts of Warder-Building Instructor were approved

during the year, one of which has been filled: these instructors will teach the longer term prisoners the rudiments of building in the hope that on release they will return to useful citizenship.

There is no course of training for african staff; a preference is given to ex-soldiers and the Head Warder at each Station instructs new recruits in their duties. The present scale of pay for African warders is £36 \times 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 60 per annum, five senior warders receiving £60 \times 6 — 96. The scale of pay for Native Police Constables is £48, 48, 56 \times 4 — £60 and for Police Corporals £60 \times 6 — £96. The Native Warders are mostly Swazis.

The number of hours worked per week by subordinate prison officers is 53. One Native Warder resigned during the year owing to his unsuitability.

Approximately two thirds of the Mbabane prison is built of green brick, plastered with lime plaster and one third of cement brick.

The accomodation for male prisoners consists of 6 large cells of 18—20 prisoners in each, 1 large cell for persons awaiting trial, 10 single lock-up cells for the detention of prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement and for the detention of lunatics. There are two large kitchens which require replacement, two large ablution blocks and sanitary bucket lavatories.

The female prisoners are housed in three cells each accommodating six to seven persons, but one cell is used almost entirely as a lock-up for female lunatics. There are two European cells with a bathroom and lavatory. A modern execution chamber is attached to the prison with four cells for condemned persons leading on to a large courtyard where condemned prisoners are exercised. All male cells and one female cell have cement floors. The cells, generally, are fairly well lit and ventilated although one cell is dark. The accommodation at the Mbabane Prison which is the central prison in Swaziland is inadequate; the buildings are old and their maintenance is expensive. Prisoners do minor repair works but no constructional work at present. A warder building instructor is to be employed in the near future to instruct prisoners. The prison diet appears to be satisfactory.

The prison buildings at Bremersdorp are old and small; the Mankaiana prison is stone built but has no surrounding wall; the Stegi and Hlatikulu prisons are adequate.

Recidivism is reported to have slightly increased during the year: this is attributed to the effects of the war.

The number of female prisoners is small: those at Mbabane are employed in the grounds of the Government hospital: elsewhere they do light work such as grass cutting: they are supervised by Native Wardresses.

There are no facilities in the territory for the reform of juvenile offenders, they are very seldom sent to prison. The suspended sentence, or occasionally corporal punishment, is the normal punishment.

Provision is made for the detention of juvenile offenders in separate cells and they are isolated from adult prisoners. During this year 296 juvenile offenders were tried in the Subordinate Courts for the following offences:-

Culpable Homicide	4
House breaking with intent to steal and theft	12
Malicious injury to property	11
Stock theft	32
Theft	94
Assault	62
Other offences	83

Persons on remand, are as far as accommodation allows, kept apart from convicted prisoners. The only work they do is the folding of their blankets, and the tidying of their cells. They are allowed visitors more frequently than are convicts, and they may supplement the prison diet.

Awaiting trial prisoners are, as far as possible, accommodated in separate cells to convicted persons. Habitual criminals and persons of exceptionally bad character are moved to the Central Gaol.

All prisoners in the Central prison whose sentences are 12 months imprisonment and over and habitual criminals are placed in the newer section of the prison and work together in the same gangs. They seldom come in contact with the prisoners who have shorter sentences.

Chaplains of any denomination are afforded access to the gaol but there is no official prison chaplain. The majority of prisoners are however heathen.

At Mbabane elementary classes are held twice weekly and the attendance is about 30%. A bootmaker was employed during 1946 to instruct prisoners. These prisoners in turn instruct others and they are now able to repair their own boots. There are no library facilities.

Prisoners serving sentences at the pleasure of the High Commissioner and persons who are mentally defective, no matter from which part of Swaziland they come, are all detained in the Mbabane Prison. These persons are cared for by the prison authorities and are seen once a week by the Medical Officer. There are no mental institutions in Swaziland. On very rare occasions it has been possible to transfer the more violent cases to mental institutions in the Union of South Africa but this is made difficult owing to lack of accommodation in the Union. Owing to the lack of accommodation in Mbabane for these persons, the authorities are compelled to house these lunatics in the same cells as ordinary convicts. The more violent cases being locked up in the solitary confinement cells.

The health of prisoners is reported by the Director of Medical Services to be generally good.

Labour gangs are classified into Hard Labour gangs and light duty gangs for those suffering from minor complaints and injuries. The latter gangs are employed on work such as grass cutting, hedge clipping, sweeping and other light work. The Hard Labour gangs are used on road maintenance, preparations of building sites of Government building, digging, excavating and many other types of national work. There is no payment for work done during detention.

Prison discipline was generally good throughout the year.

Remission of Sentences.

Under Prison Regulation No. 153 (as amended by High Commissioner's Notice No. 103 of 1941) every prisoner whose sentence exceeds one month is allowed an ordinary or earned remission of one-third of his sentence according to his conduct and industry, provided that every conviction for a breach of discipline shall cause a loss of as many days towards mitigation as may be determined by the District Commissioner.

Criminal Statistics.

Persons proceeded against on charge of crime.

During the year 5786 persons were proceeded against before subordinate Courts for the following crimes:-

Culpable homicide	55
Other offences against person	1,600
Offences against property	1,202
Other crimes	2,929

Persons dealt with in Subordinate Courts for crimes and offences.

In the Subordinate Courts 5,323 persons were convicted summarily and as follows:-

Imprisonment	1,815
Whipping	197
Fine	2,833
Bound over, cautioned or discharged	478

Persons for trial in the High Court.

Fifty-eight persons were committed in the Subordinate Courts for trial in the High Court of Swaziland. Of these 51 were indicted by the Attorney-General for the crimes shown in the following table; 12 were discharged and the remaining 39 convicted.

Murder	2
Culpable Homicide	19
Other offences against the person	17
Offences against property	0
Other crimes	0

Comparative Table.

The following time-table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences for the last four years:-

The number of summary convictions in the Subordinate Courts.

	1944	1945	1946	1947
Homicide	20	15	10	19
Offences against the person	1,217	1,236	1,292	1,478
Malicious injury to property	24	41	51	60
Other offences against property	750	712	939	976
Other crimes	925	1,174	1,140	850
Offences against Revenue Laws	855	649	297	1,087
Offence against Master & Servants Law	69	57	47	65
Miscellaneous minor offences	819	802	963	788
TOTALS	4,679	4,686	4,739	5,323

The number of convictions in the High Court of Swaziland.

	1944	1945	1946	1947
Murder of Wife or Concubine	2	1	1	0
Murder of Child	—	—	—	—
Murder of other than wife,, con- cubine or child	5	7	7	2
Attempted murder	—	—	3	1
Culpable Homicide	4	4	8	19
Rape	9	4	8	13
Unnatural Crime	—	—	1	—
Other offences against the person	1	—	4	3
Offences against Property with violence to the person	—	—	—	—
Other offences against property	1	—	—	—
Other crimes	—	—	1	—
ee TOTALS	22	16	33	38

Chapter 10: Public Utilities.**ELECTRICITY.**

The Mbabane Electricity Supply which was taken over from a private contractor by Government on 1st. April, 1946, was successfully and profitably run during 1947. The number of consumers showed an increase of about 20%. Additional power was found necessary and capital provision was increased by £5,600 during the year to permit of the installation of an oil generating plant and of the strengthening of the high tension and distribution lines. Additional capital expenditure is necessary in order that the very considerable demand may be met. The scheme is proving a very sound undertaking: considerable general improvement has been achieved during the year.

Improvement in the Bremersdorp supply has resulted from the installation of the new hydro-electric plant which can now supply 150 KW, AC.

WATER.*Mbabane.*

The question of installing a completely new system which would give the township the benefit of a pure supply of water in the taps is still under consideration. Its adoption would mean closing of the furrows which, being a source of possible danger from the Public Health view point, are

most undesirable but which at the same time enable residents in Mbabane to have almost unlimited water for gardening purposes at 5/- per month.

It is hoped, however, that the pure water scheme will be adopted in the near future since the present system of small individual pumps operating from open furrows is uneconomic.

Bremersdorp.

A further report has been received from the Consulting Engineers, and their recommendations covering the installation of new electric driven pumps, new filters and chlorination plants and a new subsidiary service reservoir are now being considered. Bremersdorp runs short of water in the winter months and action must be taken to improve the supply in the near future.

Stegi.

A new reservoir and an extension to the reticulation system has been installed and it is intended in 1948 to move the pump to another source since the present one, a well, is inadequate.

Hlatikulu.

The present water supply is most unsatisfactory, depending on the overflow from the Hospital Supply. A survey with a view to the installation of a more secure and satisfactory supply to the Township has been completed.

Chapter 11: Communications.

ROADS.

The mileages of scheduled roads are:-

Trunk Roads	205 miles
Main Roads	476 "
Branch Roads	443 "

Of these, the Trunk and Main Roads and approximately 150 miles of the Branch Roads are maintained by the Public Works Department and the balance by the District Administrations who receive an annual grant from the Public Works Department for this purpose.

No new roads were constructed during the period under review, there being no funds made available for this pur-

pose. The realignment of approximately 11 miles of main road and 30 miles of branch road was, however, completed in 1947.

The total provision for the maintenance of roads was £26,100 for the financial year 1st April 1947 to 31st March 1948. In addition to the maintenance provision, a further £10,000 was allotted for the purchase of new plant. Owing to supply difficulties, only £4,500 has been expended, the balance being taken up by plant on order which has not yet come forward.

The training of native artisans, mechanics, truck and tractor drivers etc. by the Public Works Department continued successfully during the year, several of the workmen showing most satisfactory progress.

PART III.

Chapter 1: Geography.

Swaziland is a small country about the size of Wales with a maximum length from north to south of approximately 120 miles and a maximum breadth of 90 miles. The total area is 6,704 square miles. It is, as it were, an island in foreign territory, enclosed on the north, west and south by the Transvaal Province of the Union of South Africa and on the east by Portuguese East Africa and by Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province.

The Territory consists of three fairly well-defined regions of approximately equal breadth running from north to south. The mountainous high veld on the west is part of the Drakensburg range and rises to an altitude of over 5,000 feet and averages about 3,500 feet. The middle veld averages some 2,000 feet, and the low veld on the east ranges from 500 to 1,500 feet. On the eastern border lies the plateau called the Lubombo mountains cut through by the gorges of the three most important rivers of Swaziland — excluding the Komati River which flows across the north western portion of the Territory — the Ingwavuma, the Usutu and the Black Mmbuluzi. Immediately west of this plateau, which though broken is mainly very fertile, the ground falls abruptly in rocky cliffs to the Lubombo flats — the only considerable area of fairly level ground in the Territory and about 500 feet above sea level — of highly fertile soil with savannah-type vegetation and grass of great feeding value but with low and generally badly distributed rainfall. Westwards these flats rise by a series of low ridges to the middle veld where the gorges of the Tributary system of the main rivers have opened out into wide rolling valleys offering opportunities for agriculture and mixed farming in more equable climate with higher and less uncertain rainfall. The soil is, however, inherently less fertile and has deteriorated in the course of continuous cultivations by the Native people. In the highveld the country is broken and often rugged, split by gorges and the soil is less fertile and the slopes are seldom gentle enough for permanent cultivation. The grazing is less nutritious, especially during the winter when cattle must be fed if they are to maintain their condition or be used for dairying.

The general picture is therefore of a country which possessed considerable areas of excellent soil: in some of these areas, however, the rainfall is uncertain. With large-scale irrigation these latter areas possess very great potentialities. The low veld generally is excellent cattle country, while the great variety of soils and climates and the facilities for the construction of smaller irrigation schemes in the middle and the high veld afford ample opportunity both for mixed farming and for dairying, as well as for a variety of special crops such as cotton, oil seeds, citrus and nuts of various kinds.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES.

Mining.

A really important feature of Swaziland's economy at the present time is mining development.

The early history of the mining industry in Swaziland has been a varied and somewhat tragic one. After the concessions mania of the eighties of the last century a considerable amount of money was invested in two gold mines in the north-western mineralized belt, and in the course of working them large deposits of haematite of excellent quality were discovered. The mines were practically shut down in 1916 and thereafter the only form of mining to which attention was directed for some years was that of the alluvial tin deposits near Mbabane. While these mines have been of some economic value to the Territory their methods of working are such as to cause very serious disfigurement to the country and considerable damage to the land by erosion. The question will always be a difficult one of balancing the economic benefit to the Territory from the working of the mines against the damage to property and the disfigurement inevitable from alluvial mining, unless the costs of working are radically altered. Tin mining is however moribund and accounted for only £1,000 of the £13,000 base metal royalty receipts in the 1946-47 Estimates.

The factor of prime importance in the mining industry at the present time is the Havelock Asbestos Mine which is apparently assured of a life of at least thirty years at present rates of output and which accounts for approximately 70% of income tax and nearly all base metal royalty receipts.

There have been marked signs of revival of interest in mining in the Territory during recent years. Gold is still

being worked in the Pigg's Peak sub-district (a part of the highly mineralized north-western corner of Swaziland) and a barytes proposition is being developed in the Mbabane sub-district. There are very extensive anthracitic coal deposits in the low veld but these cannot be worked without the construction of a railway. A high-grade calcite deposit in the Southern District has been investigated. There is a prospect of corundum and another prospect is the development of a rich iron ore deposit in the Pigg's Peak area. Occurrences of columbite and euxenite are known.

In the development of the Territory's mineral resources lies perhaps the quickest route to financial independence. Work in connection with mineral development progressed slowly under a Government Geologist until 1942 when funds were provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the establishment of a Geological Survey Department. Since then more rapid progress has been possible. Knowledge of the country's mineral resources is still however fragmentary and further assistance is necessary if sufficient information is to become available for the exploitation of the undoubted wealth the country possesses.

Livestock.

Swaziland is well suited to cattle ranching and its cattle are at present the Natives main wealth. The 1921 census showed a total of 146,542 head of cattle and 163,000 head of small stock. By 1947 these figures had increased to 433,801 cattle and 262,182 pigs, sheep and goats: some 114,005 sheep are, however, winter immigrants from the neighbouring Union farms.

The export of cattle rose from 8,900 head, valued at about £80,000, in 1937 to 15,477 head worth £245,868 in 1947.

In spite, however, of the relatively large increase in population and in export the general picture is that of poor slowly-maturing livestock maintained with little knowledge of modern methods and yielding an uneconomic return to the country and to the owner. Another serious aspect of the cattle position throughout Swaziland is the danger from the tick-borne diseases which necessitates constant dipping and internal quarantine measures. Control measures are also necessary along the borders of the Territory to prevent the introduction of diseases such as Foot and Mouth, Lumpy Skin, and more recently Nagana (bovine trypanosomiasis) from the surrounding Territories.

Cattle are the Swazis' main wealth and form their main source of income. The improvement of all livestock to ensure a better conformation, a quicker rate of growth, a more plentiful supply of meat and milk and a more certain market is an urgent need. The steps to control disease; to improve breeding; to better animal management and to increase annual income will be slow and costly but must be undertaken and these accordingly form part of the programme of development.

Agriculture.

The agricultural possibilities of Swaziland are considerable and most crops can be grown. The country's geographical and social conditions do however set limits to the economic crops Government should encourage in the immediate future. These are perhaps in order of importance; the food requirements of the population, the cereals forming the staple diet of the Swazi, crops with a ready sale, in the neighbouring markets and lastly the crops which within the limits of present knowledge are considered necessary for a well-nourished people.

Cereals are produced by the Swazi people mainly to provide food though they often sell a greater part of their harvest than their needs allow. In the main the Swazi produces but a fraction of what his land under proper management is capable and his methods are usually such as to reduce still more his future crops.

The cash crops of which tobacco, tung nuts and grain are the most important, are mostly the produce of the European and Coloured farmer. Their methods vary from the highly specialized agriculture on some of the large farms to pitiful and destructive scratchings on small allotments. The Territory exported 355,295 lbs of tobacco valued at £28,834 in 1946 and about 130,000 pounds of butter worth £13,000.

Forestry.

The soil of Swaziland is following the downward path of that in the neighbouring Native Territories with highly concentrated animal and human populations. The destruction of the indigenous timber and the natural covering of the soil by uncontrolled cutting of trees and overstocking is proceeding at an alarming rate and the fear is expressed that unless immediate action is taken the country will suffer irredeemable loss.

Although climatic conditions are on the whole suitable little afforestation has been carried out in the past. A

private firm has begun afforestation on a commercial basis in the Mankaiana sub-district on the Western border of the Territory. The firm own some 6,000 acres and in 1947 completed the planting of 3,500 acres mostly with pine trees. Approximately 500 acres remain to be planted. It is hoped that this project will be fully productive within 30 years but some income will be derived from thinnings within the next five years.

Peak Timbers Ltd., who in 1946 acquired 57,216 acres in the Pigg's Peak area for commercial afforestation, started planting during the year. Of the total acreage of land bought, some 35,000 acres are afforestable, the firm hope to buy a further 20,000 acres of suitable land and negotiations to this end are proceeding.

The 35,000 acres now available are being afforested over a period of five years. The area has been divided into twelve blocks of approximately 3,000 acres each: 600 acres of each block will be planted yearly for the next five years. Fire belts 400 yards wide will be planted with a fire resisting species of Eucalypt.

The firm is building up a staff of 26 Europeans and a labour force of 600 to 700 Africans. Considerable attention has been paid to European and Native health and welfare.

A large building programme for housing, office accommodation and workshops is being started. Fifteen reservoirs, some 200 miles of road and 46 miles of telephone lines will also be built.

These developments are very encouraging and there is no reason to doubt that they will prove to be the foundation of an extensive and prosperous forestry industry in the Territory. Apart from the benefits which afforestation will bring in the way of prosperity, intensive development will result in the watersheds receiving the best possible protection against erosion.

Communication.

All transport in the Territory is by road and the road system connects on the South, South-West, West, North and North-east with rail-heads in the Union of South Africa at Gollel, Piet Retief, Breyten, Hectorspruit and Komatipoort respectively. On the East it connects with the rail-head at Goba in Portuguese East Africa.

The main motor road from Johannesburg to Lourenco Marques runs through Swaziland from West to East.

The road motor transport services of the South African Railways Administration and the Portuguese East African Administration carrying both goods and passengers, operate between Swaziland and the railheads in the neighbouring Territories. The cost of maintaining these services is borne entirely by the Administrations operating them (except that subsidies equal to the motor vehicle licences to which they are liable are paid to them) and the revenues derived therefrom are retained by the respective Administrations.

Private bus services also operate for the conveyance of passengers, cream and other goods, for the most part as public services for the Road Motor Services routes.

The Havelock Asbestos Mine has an overhead aerial cableway thirteen miles long from the Mine to Barberton in the Transvaal for the transport of asbestos in the outward direction and of supplies in the inward direction.

Of railways, so necessary for the development of the country, for example for the exploitation of the coal field in the low veld, there are at present none.

The telephone system connects Mbabane with all district offices. Telegraphic communication exists between Mbabane and Bremersdorp and Johannesburg and Pretoria in the Transvaal.

Climate.

Rainfall varies considerably both from year to year and from station to station in the same year, it also tends to be concentrated in a few violent storms. The average rainfall at Mbabane in the high veld is 55.6 inches, at Bremersdorp in the middle veld 36.8 inches and at Sipofaneni in the low veld 26.5 inches. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit are respectively 72.7 and 52.8 at Mbabane, 77.7 and 54.1 at Bremersdorp and 84.4 and 59.5 at Sipofaneni.

Chapter 2: History of the Swazi People.

The Swazis are a race allied to the Zulus and speak the same language, with minor modifications. According to themselves the tribe lived originally in Southern Tongaland, whence they migrated about 300 years ago to the Tshiselweni country, that is the country to the West of the Lubombo Range, between the Pongolo and the Great Usutu

Rivers. Here they remained until 1815 when, being attacked by Zwile, Chief of the Ndwandwe, the major portion of the tribe under their chief Sobhuza, better known as Somhlolo, fled north and settled near the present site of Bremersdorp. The petty tribes or clans of Baroswi, Bavenda or Bapedi origin, then in occupation of Swaziland north of the Great Usutu, were conquered and absorbed. Under Sobhuza and his successor Mswazi they occupied territory up to Barberton in the North and extending towards Carolina and Ermelo on the West, while the tribes occupying what is now the Lydenburg District also paid tribute to the Swazi King.

The Swazis are known to themselves and other native tribes as Ama-Ngwane, that is, the people of Ngwane, one of their early chiefs, and the country as Ka-Ngwane, the land of Ngwane.

After their flight to the North they were never seriously disturbed, though they were occasionally raided by Zulu tribes from the South, especially after the death of Dingane, who is reputed to have been killed by a Swazi Impi on the Southern Boarder, after his defeat by the Boers and his brother Mpande. Subsequently, through the good offices of Sir Theophilus Shepstone amicable relations subsisted with Mpande the Zulu King, and his successor Cetshwayo. In 1879 the Swazis lent assistance to the British in the war against Sikukuku but they took no part in the Zulu War.

Through the possession of secret medicines, used in the propitiation of the spirits of ancestral Chiefs, the Swazi Chiefs hold a pre-eminent position as rain makers.

The Native Government consisted of the King and his Council, made up of the Malangeni (the chiefs of royal blood) and the chief Indunas of the tribe. The assistance of the witch doctors was called in whenever necessary to communicate with the spirits of departed Chiefs and to clean the country of sorcerers and other doers of evil. A military system of trained regiments on the lines formulated by Dingizwayo and Tshaka was adopted, mainly no doubt as a defence against the Zulus.

In the year 1846 Mswazi ceded whatever rights he had in the Lydenburg District to the Lydenburg Republic. Subsequently he, and later Mbandeni, entered into agreements purporting to cede the whole of the territory to that Republic and to its successor the late South African Republic. These later cessions were in fact nullified by the Conven-

tions of 1881 and 1884 entered into between Great Britain and the Republic though the boundaries of the Transvaal laid down in 1881 Convention constituted a considerable encroachment on what was claimed to be Swazi Territory.

In 1921, the Chief Regent Labotsibeni handed over her duties to her grandson Sobhuza, who was duly installed as Paramount Chief. The Chief Regent had a long term of office after the death of her husband, Mbandeni, in 1889, and later, of her son Bhunu. She was a wise chief and did valuable work for her people and country. Her relations with the Administration were always of a friendly nature; she died in 1925. The present Paramount Chief, Sobhuza II, O.B.E., is 47 years of age. He was educated at Zombode in Swaziland and Lovedale in the Cape Province.

A total of 3,836 Swazis served in the African Pioneer Corps during the war. These troops served in the Middle East, the Mediterranean and the Italian theatres with considerable distinction. They were in the main recruited in accordance with the traditional military system mentioned above.

History of the Early European Settlement and Administration of Swaziland.

During the eighties the King Mbandeni in return for money and other payments granted concessions to Europeans for various periods. Every conceivable right was granted away, not only for land, minerals, grazing and timber, but also rights for all imaginable purposes, including, exemption from taxes, for railways, telegraphs, mining patents, collection of King's Revenue and trading. All unallotted land and minerals also formed the subject of concessions.

In 1888 a charter of self-government was granted to the Europeans in the Country. Later, in 1890, under a Convention between the British Government and the South African Republic, a provisional Government was, with the consent of the Swazis, set up, consisting of a Government Committee composed of representatives of those two powers, and a representative of the Swazis, a Government Secretary, Attorney General and other officials and of a Chief Court. This Court adjudicated on the initial validity of all concessions granted by the King, Mbandeni, and with a few exceptions, confirmed the grants in respect of such initial validity.

In accordance with pledges given to the Government of the South African Republic the provisional Administration came to an end three years later, when the British Government signed a fresh Convention, which permitted the South African Republic to acquire from the Regent and her Council an Organic Proclamation conferring on the South African Republic rights of jurisdiction, legislation and administration without incorporation in the South African Republic. The Swazis refused to sign the Organic Proclamation which had been drafted for them, and accordingly its provisions, with some of those in the 1893 Convention, were embodied in the final Convention of 1894, under which the South African Republic exercised powers of protection, legislation, jurisdiction and administration in Swaziland, subject to the limitations of the Convention.

On the conquest of the Transvaal, all the rights and powers of the late South African Republic passed to His Majesty, but since the other party to the Convention of 1894 had disappeared, without the limitations therein, an Order in Council under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act was issued in June, 1903, providing that the Governor of the Transvaal should administer Swaziland, and conferring on him the right to legislate by Proclamation.

On the cessation of hostilities a British Special Commissioner, with a small force of South African Constabulary, was sent into the country, and a provisional Administration was established.

The Land.

In accordance with the powers granted to him, the Governor issued a Proclamation in 1904 providing for administration and for dealing with the concessions question. The laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of the Proclamation were applied to Swaziland, *mutatis mutandis*. Courts were established with the rights of appeal to the Supreme Court of the Transvaal, and an appeal was permitted from the decisions of the chiefs in civil matters to the Court of the Resident Magistrate. The Chiefs were otherwise confirmed in their civil jurisdiction over natives, subject to the exclusion of usages incompatible with the due exercise of His Majesty's power and jurisdiction or clearly injurious to welfare of the natives.

The Commission constituted under the Proclamation of 1904 to deal with the concessions examined the concessions granting the exclusive rights except exclusive rights to

land and minerals, with a view to their expropriation at their value prior to the commencement of hostilities. The Commission reported in 1906, and the concessions, the subject of its report, were, with few exceptions, expropriated. The Commission subsequently dealt with the question of boundaries of land, mineral and grazing concessions. The general survey of these concessions, necessary to determine the conflicting rights, was also completed. Under the Concessions Partition Proclamation issued in 1907, land and grazing concessions were subjected to a deduction of one third of their area for the sole and exclusive use and occupation of the natives of Swaziland and the remaining two-thirds were freed from occupation subject to the provision that for five years from July 1st. 1909, no natives actually resident on such land could be compelled to move therefrom, but after that period they could only continue to occupy such land on terms to be agreed upon between themselves and the concessionaires, these Agreements being subject to confirmation by the Resident Commissioner. Proclamation No. 24 of 1913 provided simple and effective machinery for the removal of natives from concessions after the period of five years had elapsed. This took place in 1914 and there was no large movement of natives from concessions. Those who desired to move did so voluntarily and the remainder made terms with the concessionaires and remained on the farms.

Subsequent to the Concession Partition Proclamation of 1907, fairly substantial areas have been purchased by the Swazi Nation and also by individual Natives and in addition land has been purchased for a Native Land Settlement Scheme to which has been added certain Crown Land. The position at present is that of the 4,279,000 acres comprising the Territory the following areas are available for occupation by Swazis, viz:-

Native Areas	1,638,000 acres
Land purchased by Swazi Nation	73,000 "
Land purchased and Crown Land set aside for Native Land Settlement	342,000 "
Land owned by individual Natives	13,000 "
	<hr/> 2,066,000 Acres.

It will be seen that approximately half of Swaziland is available for occupation by Swazis.

The Native Areas are distributed in thirty-five separate blocks scattered over the Territory and the result is a patch-

work of land in European and Native occupation. The Native Land Settlement Areas are for the most part adjacent to the pre-existing Native Areas. This interlacing of European by Native Areas has increased the difficulties of administering the Swazis and providing social services for them.

Before the purchase of the Native Land Settlement areas it was estimated that at least 27,000 Natives remained as squatters on European-owned land and it is estimated that some 10,000 Natives are now on the Native Land Settlement areas, most of which still await survey and development.

Mineral rights in Swaziland are held separately from the surface rights and in some cases the former are prior-dated to the latter and in other cases later-dated. The result has been that machinery has had to be devised to rationalize as far as possible the extremely complicated and intricate conflicting rights.

An evil from which Swaziland still suffers is that of "absentee landlordism" in respect of large tracts of European-owned land, which results in these areas not being developed or at the most being used for winter grazing for sheep of farmers residing in the Union.

Chapter 3: Administration.

By an Order in Council, dated 1st. December, 1906, the control of Swaziland was transferred from the Governor of the Transvaal to the High Commissioner for South Africa (now styled the High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland). The High Commissioner issued a Proclamation in March 1907, providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary, District Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force.

The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control, and is invested with all such powers, authorities and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by this Proclamation and other laws, or by the terms of his commission, subject always to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner.

The laws of the Transvaal were re-enacted, *mutatis mutandis*, and, except where modified by Statute, the Roman-Dutch Common Law was put in force by the Pro-

clamation. A Special Court, now the High Court, having the full jurisdiction of a Superior Court, was established together with Courts of District Commissioners with a limited jurisdiction.

The Paramount Chief and other chiefs were confirmed in their civil jurisdiction over natives subject to appeal to the Resident Commissioner, and later the High Court. Provision was made for the Swaziland Deeds Office and Surveyor-General's Office to remain at Pretoria under control of the Officers responsible prior to the date of the Proclamation.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on purely European affairs. The seventh Advisory Council was elected in 1938.

The Territory is, pending projected re-organisation, divided into two electoral divisions, one north and other south of the Great Usutu River. At present four members are returned for the former and five for the latter division.

A Committee of the Council, consisting of four members, two from each electoral division, meets whenever convened by the Resident Commissioner himself or by him at the request of any two members. The Committee advises on any important matters which may arise from time to time between the ordinary meetings of the Council.

The traditional system of government among the Swazi people is that of a Paramount Chief (Ingwenyama) acting in conjunction with a Council. The Council is composed of the chiefs and leading men of the Nation but any adult Swazi has the right to take part in its discussions. There is also an inner Council which functions in connection with matters of routine and which also acts as a body of advisers to the Paramount Chief on personal and family matters.

In 1944 a Proclamation was issued by the High Commissioner recognising the Paramount Chief and Council as the Native Authority for the Territory and investing the Native Authority with power to issue to Natives in Swaziland legally enforceable orders on a wide number of subjects.

The Resident Commissioner keeps in close and constant touch with a somewhat exiguous and loosely formed committee of Inner Council representing the Native Authority,

and meets the whole Council, which includes the Paramount Chief and which has been recognised as the Native Authority, at least once a year or oftener if the necessity arises, to discuss matters regarded as being too important for the Committee to deal with. Proposals for rationalizing the work of the Native Authority have been submitted to and are under consideration by it.

The Paramount Chief and other Native Chiefs continue, by virtue of Proclamation No. 4 of 1907, as amended, to exercise jurisdiction according to Native Law and Custom in all civil disputes in which Natives only are concerned. An appeal lies to the High Court of Swaziland whose decisions are final. Criminal cases are tried before Subordinate Courts presided over by European Officials. Draft legislation is, however, under discussion with the Native Authority whereby the system of Native Courts will be placed on a well-defined and sound footing backed by proper legal authority.

A further step in developing the Native Administration in Swaziland is envisaged in establishing a Swazi National Treasury. The subject has been broached but must await the completion of the discussions on Native Courts. The present position is that there is a Swazi National Fund established by Proclamation in 1910 and which is under the control of the High Commissioner. The fund is used primarily for the education of Natives in the Territory and its revenues consist of a deduction of 2/- from every Native tax receipt issued and from small sums paid as rental for store sites on Native Areas, etc. The Paramount Chief and the Ndlovukazi ("Queen" Mother) are paid subsidies from Government funds amounting to £1,400 and £100 per annum respectively. The Native tax is collected by Government officials and no other chiefs receive salaries or other grants, although of course they, together with their councillors, receive customary fee from litigents.

It will have been seen that there is no "Native Administration" in the Territory in the ordinarily accepted sense of the term. Its emergence will require assistance in the way of the provision of buildings, salaries etc., and a special reserve and working capital for the Treasury when it is established.

The Coloured community of Swaziland is not formally represented to Government although some of them make use of elected members of the European Advisory Council.

Others tend towards the Swazis in sympathy and outlook. There is now evident, however, a marked class consciousness amongst the Coloured people of the Territory and an increasing demand for equal treatment with the European population. There is a Eurafrikan Welfare Society whose popularity among the Coloured community and effectiveness waxes and wanes and which represents to Government the views of some at least of the Coloured people.

There are proclaimed townships at Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Stegi, Hlatikulu and Goedgegun. In each, an Urban Area Advisory Committee consisting of certain officials and elected non-officials functions under the Chairmanship of the District Commissioner to advise on the administration and welfare of the township and surrounding Urban Area.

School Committees consisting of not less than five and not more than seven members may, in terms of the Swaziland Public Education Proclamation 1943, be elected for any public European School in the Territory by parents resident in Swaziland who at the time of election have one or more children on the roll of the school. The Committees function under the Chairmanship of the District Commissioner and their powers and duties are to bring to the notice of the Education Department any matter which concerns the welfare and efficiency of the school. The Education Department may also delegate further powers and duties to them.

The Proclamation also provides for the establishment of a School Board for the Territory consisting of members elected by each school Committee and of further members appointed by the Resident Commissioner. The Board functions under the Chairmanship of the Director of Education and has the power to advise the Resident Commissioner in all matters connected with the provision of schools and school accommodation in the Territory and on other educational matters affecting Europeans which may be referred to it by the Resident Commissioner.

A Board of Advice of Native Education has also been established in the Territory. This is representative of Mission Societies operating in Swaziland, the Native Authority, the Teachers Association and of Government. The Board advises the Resident Commissioner on matters concerning Native education in the Territory.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures.

With the following exceptions, Imperial Weights and measures are in use:-

Dry Measures:

1 ton (short) = 2,000 lbs.

1 ton (long) = 2,240 lbs.

Linear Measure:

1 rood = 12 Cape Feet.

1 Cape Foot = 1.033 English Feet.

Liquid Measure:

1 leaguer = 2 hogsheads.

Surface or Land Measure:

1 morgen = 600 square roods.

1 square rood = 144 square feet.

1,000 Cape Feet = 1,033 English Feet.

1,000 morgen = 2,116½ English Acres.

1,000 yards = 914 metres.

1,000 Cape Feet = 314.855 metres.

1,000 metres = 1,093.62 yards.

1 morgen = 0.8565 hectares.

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals.

There are only two newspapers in Swaziland: The Times of Swaziland, published weekly in English and Izwilama Swazi (The Voice of Swazi) published quarterly in Zulu.

Chapter 6: Bibliography.

Title	Publisher	Price
Report on Financial and Economic situation of Swaziland, 1932.	H.M. Stationery Office	2/6d.
The Swazi: an Ethnographic Account of the Natives of the Swaziland Protectorate. B.A. Marwick	Cambridge 1940	23/-
An African Aristocracy: a study of rank in Swazi Society: Dr. H. Kuper.	Oxford 1947	30/-
The Uniform of colour	Witwatersrand University Press 1947	15/-

SWAZILAND



LEGEND

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- Secondary Roads
- Territorial Boundaries
- District Boundaries
- Administrative Centres
- European Townships

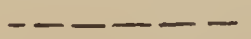
SCALE

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1

2



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